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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

JAN 16 1945

December 30, 1944.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 1-8

ALUMINUM INGOT STATISTICS SERIES STARTED BY BUREAU OF MINES

Statistics covering aluminum ingot produced by secondary smelters will henceforth be released monthly, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The first report covers January through August, 1944, and will be followed each month by comparable statements derived from a survey at present conducted by the War Production Board.

During the first 8 months of 1944, the average rate of aluminum ingot production and shipments was almost 2,000 tons higher than the monthly rate attained in 1943, but this high level of activity was possible only because a substantial tonnage has been purchased and stockpiled by the Government. Aluminum turnings, which constitute more than half of the scrap currently consumed by ingot makers, cannot be stored very long owing to their rapid deterioration, and the stockpiling of ingot recovered from excess turnings has acted to encourage prompt salvage.

Production and shipments of alloy ingot experienced a boom during the first quarter of 1944, as an additional outlet for high-grade ingot was assured by the stockpiling program. The peak was reached in March when shipments totaled 21,000 short tons, but monthly output dropped to around 18,000 tons during the second quarter.

A sharp drop of 16 percent in aluminum ingot production and 11 percent in shipments was noted in July, the month in which optimism concerning war prospects, and a flurry of interest in war-contract terminations combined to cut down orders. However, shipments returned to normal in August.

Among the various classes of aluminum ingot produced from scrap to date in 1944, silicon alloys with a maximum of 1 percent copper show increasing production, while copper alloys other than No. 12, and nickel-bearing alloys both show a decreasing trend.

Stocks of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters totaled 12,682 tons at the beginning of 1944 compared with 10,428 tons at the end of August.

Figures for shipments and production of aluminum ingot made by secondary aluminum smelters include quantities of primary aluminum and other alloying ingredients such as copper and silicon added in the production of alloys to

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Prepared by F. H. Wright, under the supervision of Thos. H. Miller, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

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standard specifications. The secondary aluminum-alloy content,--that is, the metal recovered from scrap,--is listed as the "estimated metallic recovery" in the scrap consumption table.

Consumption of old aluminum scrap during the first 8 months of 1944 was at about half the rate recorded in 1940, a decreasing trend having been noted throughout the intervening years, while use of new scrap at secondary smelters so far this year was greater than ever before. Aluminum scrap used by primary producers and aluminum rolling mills is not included in any of these figures.

Stocks of scrap at secondary smelters rose from 6,547 tons at the beginning of 1944 to 9,037 tons on hand at the end of August, whereas stocks of aluminum scrap held by scrap metal dealers rose from 25,072 to 41,916 tons during the same period.

Shipments1/ of aluminum ingot produced by secondary smelters in 1944, short tons

Aluminum alloy type	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Pure (98.5%)	4	2	-	8	8	5	-	1
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	172	252	188	118	248	297	275	460
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	1,370	1,437	1,709	1,373	1,280	1,227	1,364	1,491
No. 12 (8% Cu)	1,364	1,695	1,706	1,942	1,776	1,479	1,312	1,434
Other copper	4,010	4,593	4,340	4,423	2,965	2,763	2,366	3,243
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,798	3,290	4,085	3,795	3,905	4,170	3,265	3,335
Copper- or silicon-nickel	3,403	3,174	3,401	2,216	2,195	2,402	1,341	2,275
Deoxidizing (and other destructive)	4,555	4,434	4,726	4,506	4,862	4,712	5,014	5,455
Aluminum hardeners	441	546	538	462	413	420	512	486
Miscellaneous	495	472	309	129	140	131	145	307
Total shipments, all types	19,612	19,895	21,002	18,972	17,792	17,606	15,594	18,487
Production, all types	18,698	18,156	21,312	18,146	18,787	18,403	15,500	17,704
Closing stocks, all types	11,768	10,029	10,339	9,513	10,508	11,305	11,211	10,428

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

NOTE: Data determined from tabulations furnished by War Production Board.

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Purchased 1/ aluminum scrap consumed by secondary smelters in 1944, short tons

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Plant scrap:								
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	296	277	401	383	349	466	552	652
New alloy sheet and clips	2,691	3,025	3,291	2,952	2,716	2,488	2,445	2,986
New cast scrap	1,134	956	947	632	881	944	617	934
Borings and turnings	10,846	10,678	13,498	11,597	11,918	11,532	9,336	10,117
Grindings and sawings 2/	240	264	450	392	238	233	289	260
Dross and skimmings 2/	1,299	1,365	1,561	939	1,202	1,229	966	1,241
Miscellaneous	81	38	63	47	105	150	169	117
Total plant scrap	16,587	16,603	20,211	16,942	17,409	17,042	14,374	16,307
Obsolete scrap:								
Old foil	32	1	13	7	3	6	14	6
Old wire and cable	26	1	1	4	9	5	8	21
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	192	187	160	220	126	190	128	186
Old alloy sheet	147	119	133	84	95	170	71	69
Wrecked aircraft 2/	434	316	409	362	521	471	598	552
Old castings and forgings	1,134	927	1,020	1,122	878	823	992	813
Old pistons (clean)	146	148	147	168	166	189	100	177
Irony aluminum	5	12	22	10	6	12	13	2
Total obsolete scrap	2,116	1,711	1,905	1,977	1,804	1,866	1,924	1,826
Total scrap consumed	18,703	18,314	22,116	18,919	19,213	18,908	16,298	18,133
Estimated metallic recovery	17,206	17,006	20,321	17,536	17,628	17,682	14,932	16,490
Scrap stocks at end of month	6,818	6,829	7,199	7,867	8,653	9,527	10,194	9,037

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Recoverable metal content basis.
Note: Data determined from tabulations supplied by War Production Board.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

JAN 1 6 1945

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary R. R. SAYERS, Director

For release January 3, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 9

REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT SHIPMENTS DOWN 11 PERCENT IN SEPTEMBER

Shipments of aluminum ingot made by secondary smelters dropped 2,013 tons to 16,474 tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Extreme fluctuations in shipments started in July with an 11 percent drop, followed by a 19 percent gain to 18,487 tons in August. Ingot production by secondary smelters in September totaled 17,227 tons, thus bringing the average monthly output in the third quarter approximately 2,100 tons below the level maintained during the first half of the year.

Shipments of remelted aluminum for deoxidizing and other destructive uses dropped from the peak of 5,455 tons in August to a low for the year of 4,326 tons in September, with the average so far about 4,700 tons a month, or one-fourth of the total secondary smelter output. Other major declines in shipments were noted in nickel-bearing aluminum alloys and in aluminum-copper alloys other than the No. 12 type.

Consumption of scrap at secondary aluminum smelters decreased 6 percent to 17,103 tons (gross weight) in September compared with 18,133 tons in August. New scrap constituted 92 percent of the total and old or obsolete aluminum scrap 8 percent. Recovery of secondary aluminum from scrap totaled 15,824 tons which, with added primary aluminum and alloying constituents, made up the 17,227 tons of ingot produced.

Stocks of aluminum scrap at smelters fell 5 percent to 8,585 tons at the end of September. Dealers' stocks of aluminum scrap totaled 46,205 tons on that same date.

Prepared by F. H. Wright and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Thos. H. Miller, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

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Table 1. Shipments[1] of aluminum ingot produced by secondary smelters, short tons

Aluminum alloy type	August 1944	September 1944
Pure (98.5%)	1	-
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	460	491
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	1,491	1,208
No. 12 (8% Cu)	1,434	1,483
Other copper	3,243	2,800
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,335	3,706
Copper- or silicon-nickel	2,275	1,713
Deoxidizing and other destructive	5,455	4,326
Aluminum hardeners	486	541
Miscellaneous	307	206
Total shipments, all types	18,487	16,474
Production, all types	17,704	17,227
Closing stocks, all types	10,428	11,181

[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

Note: Data determined from tabulations supplied by War Production Board.

Table 2. Consumption and stocks of aluminum scrap[1] at secondary smelters, short tons

Item	Consumption		Stocks	
	August 1944	September 1944	August 31, 1944	September 30, 1944
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips...	652	584	279	225
New alloy sheet and clips.......	2,986	3,014	1,430	1,428
New cast scrap..................	934	1,254	455	481
Borings and turnings............	10,117	9,360	3,987	3,713
Grindings and sawings[2].........	260	279	405	308
Dross and skimmings[2]...........	1,241	1,164	781	709
Miscellaneous...................	117	-	168	190
Total plant scrap	16,307	15,655	7,505	7,054
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil........................	6	7	20	15
Old wire and cable..............	21	39	18	17
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	186	163	172	140
Old alloy sheet.................	69	110	127	115
Wrecked aircraft[2]..............	552	335	454	548
Old castings and forgings.......	813	631	520	478
Old pistons.....................	177	162	213	210
Irony aluminum..................	2	1	8	8
Total obsolete scrap	1,826	1,448	1,532	1,531
Total, all scrap	18,133	17,103	9,037	8,585
Estimated metallic recovery	16,490	15,824		

[1] Includes scrap treated on toll.

[2] Recoverable metal content basis.

Note: Data determined from tabulations supplied by War Production Board.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary R. R. SAYERS, Director

For release January 16, 1945

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 10

OCTOBER PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM DOWN 3 PERCENT

Production of remelt aluminum ingot dropped 3 percent to 16,688 short tons in October 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Shipments to consumers were 6 percent higher than in September and totaled 17,464 tons, but were still 826 tons below the monthly average for the elapsed portion of 1944.

Shipments of remelted aluminum ingot for deoxidizing and other destructive uses established a new low record for the year 1944 for the second month in succession, dropping 10 percent to 3,897 tons. The principal increases in shipments were registered in aluminum-silicon alloys containing 1 to 2.5 percent copper, up 24 percent from 1,208 tons in September to 1,497 tons in October, and in the No. 12 type, shipments of which rose 3 percent to 1,877 tons in October from 1,483 tons in the previous month.

The establishment on October 15th of minimum prices acceptable for scrap aluminum at Government sales caused the withdrawal from the market of a large proportion of the aluminum scrap offered for sale by various agencies during the last half of the month. Nevertheless, scrap consumption at secondary smelters was about the same in October as in the previous month and smelter stocks of scrap rose to 10,119 tons compared with 8,585 tons in September. Stocks of aluminum scrap in the hands of scrap metal dealers also increased, totaling 50,304 tons at the end of October.

Consumption of borings and turnings, which constituted 56 percent of all aluminum scrap treated by ingot makers, increased 3 percent from 9,360 tons in September to 9,686 tons in October. Treatment of aluminum dross and of new cast scrap increased moderately, while consumption of clippings declined. Although production of remelt ingot totaled 16,688 tons, only 15,215 tons of this consisted of secondary aluminum and aluminum alloys recovered from scrap, the other 1,473 tons representing added primary aluminum plus alloying elements such as copper and silicon. The figures given in the report include scrap remelted for customers on a toll basis.

Prepared by F. H. Wright and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Thos. H. Miller, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

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Table 1. Shipments[1] of aluminum ingot produced
by secondary smelters, short tons

Aluminum alloy type	September 1944	October 1944
Pure (98.5%)................................	-	91
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)........................	491	408
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)......................	1,208	1,497
No. 12......................................	1,483	1,877
Other copper................................	2,800	2,862
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).............	3,706	3,594
Copper- or silicon-nickel...................	1,713	1,616
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses......	4,326	3,899
Aluminum hardeners..........................	541	607
Miscellaneous...............................	206	1,013
Total shipments, all types	16,474	17,464
Production, all types	17,227	16,688
Closing stocks, all types	11,181	10,405

[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

Note: Data determined from tabulations furnished by War Production Board.

Table 2. Consumption and stocks of aluminum scrap[1]
at secondary smelters, short tons

Item	Consumption		Stocks	
	September 1944	October 1944	Sept. 30, 1944	Oct. 31, 1944
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips...	584	365	225	245
New alloy sheet and clips.......	3,014	2,905	1,428	2,574
New cast scrap..................	1,254	1,360	481	431
Borings and turnings............	9,360	9,686	3,713	3,953
Grindings and sawings[2].........	279	212	308	299
Dross and skimmings[2]...........	1,164	1,309	709	754
Miscellaneous...................	-	101	190	133
Total plant scrap	15,655	15,938	7,054	8,389
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil........................	7	7	15	12
Old wire and cable..............	39	14	17	9
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	163	121	140	130
Old alloy sheet.................	110	67	115	110
Wrecked aircraft[2].............	335	189	548	682
Old castings and forgings.......	631	659	478	542
Old pistons.....................	162	163	210	237
Irony aluminum..................	1	7	8	8
Total obsolete scrap	1,448	1,227	1,531	1,730
Total, all scrap	17,103	17,165	8,585	10,119
Estimated metallic recovery	15,824	15,215		

[1] Includes scrap treated on toll.
[2] Recoverable metal content basis.

Note: Data determined from tabulations furnished by War Production Board.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

FEB 13 1945

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary R. R. SAYERS, Director

For release February 7, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 11

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 3 PERCENT IN NOVEMBER

Output of remelt aluminum ingot by secondary smelters increased 3 percent in November and reached 17,245 short tons compared with 16,688 tons in October, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The November total is approximately equal to that for September but is about 650 tons below the average monthly production for the first 11 months of 1944. Smelters' shipments of remelt aluminum ingot to consumers declined in November to 17,072 tons, 2 percent less than in October, and ingot stocks in the hands of the secondary smelters at the end of November stood at 10,578 tons, 173 tons more than at the end of the previous month.

Shipments to consumers of remelted aluminum for deoxidizing and other destructive uses increased 12 percent to 4,358 tons in November. Included in this classification are ingot for aluminum powder and for chemical warfare purposes. Shipments of silicon-aluminum alloys (maximum copper 1 percent) rose 66 percent to 678 tons and those of copper- or silicon-nickel alloys were up 47 percent to 2,374 tons, but shipments of alloys of aluminum with copper and silicon declined 11 percent to 3,210 tons.

The market for aluminum scrap remained quiet in November with consumption by ingot makers at 17,515 tons, which is 2 percent more than in October. The Government's withdrawal of aluminum scrap lots on account of low bids in a number of cases at sales by navy yards and other agencies had the effect of increasing the Metals Reserve Company stock piles but apparently had little effect on scrap prices. Consumption of borings and turnings, which are not stock piled by MRC because they deteriorate too fast, totaled 10,190 tons in November compared with 9,686 tons in October. Other plant scrap items showing increased use by secondary smelters in November were drosses and skimmings, grindings and sawings, and new 2S and 3S sheet and clips, but consumption of new cast scrap declined. Total consumption of obsolete aluminum scrap by secondary smelters in November increased 160 tons over the total for the previous month.

Of the 17,245 tons of remelt aluminum ingot produced in November 15,710 tons represents secondary aluminum and aluminum alloys recovered from scrap; the difference of 1,535 tons represents added primary aluminum and other alloying ingredients such as copper, silicon, titanium, and chromium.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Thos. H. Miller, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

(over)

Table 1. Shipments[1] of aluminum ingot produced by secondary smelters, short tons

Aluminum alloy type	October 1944	November 1944
Pure (98.5%)	91	-
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	408	678
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	1,497	1,527
No. 12	1,877	1,609
Other copper	2,862	2,849
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,594	3,210
Copper- or silicon-nickel	1,616	2,374
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	3,899	4,358
Aluminum hardeners	607	241
Miscellaneous	1,013	226
Total shipments, all types	17,464	17,072
Production, all types	16,688	17,245
Closing stocks, all types	10,405	10,578

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

Note: Data tabulated from reports submitted to War Production Board.

Table 2. Consumption and stocks of aluminum scrap[1]
at secondary smelters, short tons

Item	Consumption		Stocks	
	October 1944	November 1944	Oct. 31, 1944	Nov. 30, 1944
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	365	474	245	297
New alloy sheet and clips	2,905	2,691	2,574	3,005
New cast scrap	1,360	867	431	398
Borings and turnings	9,686	10,190	3,953	4,619
Grindings and sawings[2]	212	299	299	304
Dross and skimmings[2]	1,309	1,554	754	695
Miscellaneous	101	53	133	178
Total plant scrap	15,938	16,128	8,389	9,496
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil	7	52	12	11
Old wire and cable	14	5	9	20
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	121	115	130	112
Old alloy sheet	67	73	110	93
Wrecked aircraft[2]	189	188	682	752
Old castings and forgings	659	756	542	661
Old pistons	163	197	237	152
Irony aluminum	7	1	8	7
Total obsolete scrap	1,227	1,387	1,730	1,808
Total, all scrap	17,165	17,515	10,119	11,304
Estimated metallic recovery	15,215	15,710		

[1] Includes scrap treated on toll.
[2] Recoverable metal content basis.

Note: Data tabulated from reports submitted to War Production Board.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

1945
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

For release March 2, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 12

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 9 PERCENT IN DECEMBER

Production of remelt aluminum by ingot makers declined 9 percent in the final month of 1944 to 15,765 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Ingot makers' shipments to consumers also were reduced, falling from 17,072 tons in November to 16,241 tons in December, and smelters' stocks fell 4 percent to 10,102 tons at the end of the year.

The 1,074-ton decline in shipments of "Other copper" ingot was the most pronounced of any category; shipments of No. 12 ingot dropped 281 tons to 1,328 tons in December, but losses in other types were not important. Shipments of aluminum-silicon alloy (maximum copper 1 percent) and aluminum-silicon alloy (copper 1 to 2.5 percent) increased 24 and 14 percent respectively.

Production of all types of remelt aluminum by ingot makers in 1944 was 213,631 tons, compared with 196,373 tons in 1943, and ingot makers' shipments to consumers in 1944 totaled 216,211 tons, an average of 18,018 tons per month, about 1,800 tons more than in December. Production and shipments reached their high point for 1944 in March, at about 21,000 tons each, and thereafter exhibited a declining trend to the end of the year. Shipments of most classes of alloys followed the same trend as total shipments but those of ingot for deoxidizing and other destructive uses reached their highest monthly total at 5,455 tons in August, and in December were only 275 tons below the monthly average for the year; whereas December total shipments of all classes of remelt ingot were 1,777 tons below the monthly average for 1944.

Movement of aluminum scrap in December was restricted by the heavy snow storms which hampered all transportation facilities in the northern part of the country, and was reflected in lowered consumption of scrap by smelters, who treated 15,182 tons in December--a drop of 2,333 tons from the total for the previous month. A slight stiffening of prices for scrap was reported from several areas by trade papers during the latter part of the month.

The greatest decline in treatment of aluminum scrap by ingot makers occurred in borings and turnings, which comprise about two thirds of the total scrap used. Treatment of this class of scrap fell from 10,190 tons in November to 9,117 tons in December. Consumption of borings and turnings during 1944 was greatest in March, reaching 13,498 tons, and totaled 127,875 tons for the year, compared with 116,404 tons in 1943. Treatment of dross and skimmings dropped 31 percent to 1,073 tons in December and consumption of all other types of aluminum plant scrap decreased, except

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Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Thos. H. Miller, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

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that of new 2S and 3S sheet and clips whose use rose 4 percent. Consumption of all types of aluminum scrap, including toll scrap, by ingot makers in 1944 totaled 217,569 tons, compared with 226,560 tons in 1943. A comparison of the figures for scrap consumed and remelt ingot produced in 1943 with those for 1944 indicates the improvement in treatment methods that has occurred during the past year.

Secondary aluminum and aluminum alloys recovered from scrap, not including primary aluminum, copper scrap, and other added alloying ingredients amounted to 13,976 tons in December, compared with 15,710 tons in the previous month.

Table 1. Shipments[1] of aluminum ingot produced by secondary smelters, short tons

Aluminum alloy type	November 1944	December 1944	Total[2] 1944
Pure (98.5%)................................	-	9	128
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)........................	678	840	4,427
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)......................	1,527	1,745	17,228
No. 12......................................	1,609	1,328	19,005
Other copper................................	2,849	1,775	38,989
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).............	3,210	3,134	43,287
Copper- or silicon-nickel...................	2,374	2,491	28,601
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses......	4,358	4,322	55,169
Aluminum hardeners..........................	241	280	5,487
Miscellaneous[3]............................	226	317	3,890
Total shipments, all types	17,072	16,241	216,211
Production, all types	17,245	15,765	213,631
Closing stocks, all types	10,578	10,102	

[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.
[2] Preliminary figures.
[3] Includes aluminum recovered from scrap in brass and bronze.

Note: Data tabulated from reports submitted to War Production Board.

Table 2. Consumption and stocks of aluminum scrap 1/
at secondary smelters, short tons

Item	Consumption			Stocks	
	November 1944	December 1944	Total 1944	Nov. 30, 1944	Dec. 31, 1944
Plant scrap:					
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips...	474	492	5,291	297	312
New alloy sheet and clips.......	2,691	2,573	33,777	3,005	3,194
New cast scrap..................	867	714	11,240	398	417
Borings and turnings............	10,190	9,117	127,875	4,619	5,134
Grindings and sawings 3/.........	299	197	3,353	304	217
Dross and skimmings 3/...........	1,554	1,073	14,902	695	732
Miscellaneous...................	53	30	954	178	511
Total plant scrap	16,128	14,196	197,392	9,496	10,517
Obsolete scrap:					
Old foil........................	52	3	151	11	15
Old wire and cable..............	5	1	134	20	29
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	115	73	1,861	112	96
Old alloy sheet.................	73	56	1,194	93	84
Wrecked aircraft 3/..............	188	235	4,610	752	691
Old castings and forgings.......	756	506	10,261	661	742
Old pistons.....................	197	94	1,857	152	183
Irony aluminum..................	1	18	109	7	5
Total obsolete scrap	1,387	986	20,177	1,808	1,845
Total, all scrap	17,515	15,182	217,569	11,304	12,362
Estimated metallic recovery	15,710	13,976	199,526		

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Preliminary figures.
3/ Recoverable metal content basis.

Note: Data tabulated from reports submitted to War Production Board.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

For release March 27, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 13

OUTPUT OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 22 PERCENT IN JANUARY

Operations of aluminum ingot makers, including consumption of scrap and production and shipments of aluminum alloys, registered a sharp advance in January, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Production of remelt ingot reached 19,259 short tons, compared with 15,765 tons in December; and shipments to consumers increased even more sharply than production, rising 31 percent, so that stocks in the hands of ingot makers were reduced to 8,397 tons at the end of January. Total scrap consumption increased 27 percent to 19,273 tons, and stocks of this material in the hands of smelters declined to 10,196 tons, receipts being 1,933 tons less than consumption. The advance in prices charged for remelt aluminum ingot, which had been initiated by leading smelters in December, appeared to have caused a stiffening in prices paid by dealers and smelters for some types of scrap, particularly 2S sheet and clips.

Consumption of new 2S and 3S sheet and clips combined did not increase greatly in January, but consumption of 2S sheet and clips alone went up 48 percent. However, the classification of aluminum scrap showing the greatest percentage increase was new cast scrap, whose use rose 82 percent to 1,297 tons. Treatment of new alloy sheet and clips by ingot makers increased 1,197 tons, that of borings and turnings 1,517 tons, and that of all other types of plant scrap in lesser amounts except grindings and sawings, whose use declined slightly. Smelters' stocks of all kinds of plant scrap except new castings and grindings and sawings decreased. Consumption of wrecked aircraft and of all other types of obsolete scrap, except old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils and old alloy sheet, increased in January to a total of 1,592 tons, compared with 986 tons in December.

Ingot makers' shipments of aluminum alloys for deoxidizing and other destructive uses were greater in January than for any month in 1944, totaling 5,800 tons, compared with 4,322 tons in December. Shipments of copper-silicon (each over 2.5%) ingot increased 2,066 tons or 66 percent. Shipments of "Other copper" aluminum alloys rose 1,230 tons, after declining 1,074 tons in December. Shipments of all types of ingot were greater in January than in the preceding month with the exception of nickel-bearing alloys, which registered a drop of 4 percent to 2,382 tons.

The net total aluminum and aluminum alloys recovered from purchased scrap by secondary smelters was 17,442 tons in January, 3,466 tons more than in December. This figure was computed by subtracting from the total production 1,276 tons of primary aluminum, 215 tons of copper and brass scrap, and 379 tons of miscellaneous raw materials such as silicon and titanium, all of which were added to the scrap consumed as alloying ingredients.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Thos. H. Miller, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch. (over)

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of aluminum scrap1/ at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Dec. 31, 1944 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Jan. 31, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips...	312	453	513	252
New alloy sheet and clips.......	3,002	3,086	3,770	2,318
New cast scrap..................	596	1,369	1,297	668
Borings and turnings............	5,126	9,843	10,634	4,335
Grindings and sawings3/.........	217	297	186	328
Dross and skimmings3/...........	732	1,026	1,094	664
Miscellaneous...................	299	150	187	262
Total plant scrap	10,284	16,224	17,681	8,827
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil........................	20	89	79	30
Old wire and cable..............	29	39	23	45
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	91	67	63	95
Old alloy sheet.................	84	53	52	85
Wrecked aircraft3/..............	691	59	505	245
Old castings and forgings.......	737	640	695	682
Old pistons.....................	183	167	167	183
Irony aluminum..................	10	2	8	4
Total obsolete scrap	1,845	1,116	1,592	1,369
Total, all scrap	12,129	17,340	19,273	10,196

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised.
3/ Recoverable metal content basis.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys[1]
at secondary smelters, short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Dec. 31, 1944	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Jan. 31, 1945
Pure (98.5%)	3	5	8	-
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	484	737	907	314
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	607	1,850	1,880	577
No. 12	1,190	1,267	1,536	921
Other copper	1,475	2,634	3,005	1,104
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,028	4,314	5,200	1,142
Copper- or silicon-nickel	474	2,449	2,382	541
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,270	5,102	5,800	1,572
Aluminum hardeners	256	379	342	293
Miscellaneous	[2] 1,594	522	183	1,933
Total	[2] 10,381	19,259	21,243	8,397
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze		53		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 1,276		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 215		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 379		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		17,442		

[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

[2] Revised.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

For release April 25, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 14

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 5 PERCENT IN FEBRUARY

Production of remelt aluminum ingot decreased 5 percent to 18,249 tons in February, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. As the average daily output was 652 tons, compared with 621 tons in January, the drop in total production was due entirely to the shorter working month. Total scrap consumption by ingot makers was 18,165 tons in February compared with 19,273 tons in the previous month. Receipts of scrap increased 11 percent to 19,178 tons and, being greater than consumption, caused stocks to rise to 10,550 tons at the end of the month. On the other hand, stocks of aluminum scrap in the hands of scrap metal dealers decreased 2 percent to 53,396 tons at the end of February.

Press reports of activity in the aluminum scrap market were conflicting. Spirited bidding for some classes of scrap at navy yard sales were reported and in some areas dealers' prices for some types of aluminum scrap moved slightly upward. In other quarters dullness was reported due to cold weather and manpower shortages. Little interest in wrecked aircraft scrap was apparent anywhere in the country.

The most notable changes in consumption of aluminum scrap in February by secondary smelters were recorded in new alloy sheet and clips, treatment of which decreased 587 tons to 3,183 tons; in borings and turnings, use of which fell 3 percent to 10,319 tons; and in wrecked aircraft, whose use decreased 311 tons to 194. An increase of 240 tons was registered in the consumption of new cast scrap and one of 214 tons in dross and skimmings. Total receipts of scrap by ingot makers were 11 percent greater in February than in January due to increased purchases of new alloy sheet and clips, borings and turnings, skimmings, and wrecked aircraft.

Production by secondary smelters of "Other copper" alloys (maximum silicon 2.5 percent) decreased 792 tons or 30 percent in February; output of deoxidizing ingot and shot fell 307 tons or 6 percent and that of aluminum-silicon alloys (copper 1 to 2.5 percent) 273 tons or 15 percent. Miscellaneous ingot production appears as a negative quantity because more was consumed than was produced. This item includes in-process material and stock ingot reused in production of alloys to specified compositions. These decreases in production were partly counterbalanced by increases of 18 percent in output of No. 12 ingot and 15 percent in copper-silicon alloys (each over 2.5 percent). Recovery of aluminum and its alloys from scrap by secondary smelters totaled 16,565 tons in February compared with 17,442 tons in the previous month.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

(over)

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of aluminum scrap[1] in February 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Jan. 31, 1945 [2]	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Feb. 28, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips...	252	472	451	273
New alloy sheet and clips.......	2,187	3,581	3,183	2,585
New cast scrap..................	575	1,733	1,537	771
Borings and turnings............	4,075	10,422	10,319	4,178
Grindings and sawings[3].........	328	163	141	350
Dross and skimmings[3]...........	591	1,384	1,308	667
Miscellaneous...................	262	67	120	209
Total plant scrap	8,270	17,822	17,059	9,033
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil........................	25	7	11	21
Old wire and cable..............	45	18	10	53
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	108	150	83	175
Old alloy sheet.................	85	41	41	85
Wrecked aircraft[3]..............	173	202	194	181
Old castings and forgings.......	657	670	594	733
Old pistons.....................	169	266	170	265
Irony aluminum..................	5	2	3	4
Total obsolete scrap.........	1,267	1,356	1,106	1,517
Total, all scrap	9,537	19,178	18,165	10,550

[1] Includes scrap treated on toll.
[2] Revised.
[3] Recoverable metal content basis.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys[1] in February 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Jan. 31, 1945 [2]	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Feb. 28, 1945
Pure (98.5%)	-	7	7	-
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	340	798	845	293
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	586	1,577	1,792	371
No. 12	954	1,495	1,620	829
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,050	1,842	2,076	816
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	1,148	4,943	5,015	1,076
Copper- or silicon-nickel	592	2,443	2,489	546
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,560	4,795	5,140	1,215
Aluminum hardeners	312	536	599	249
Miscellaneous	1,880	[3] - 187	124	1,569
Total	8,422	18,249	19,707	6,964

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze	47
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys	- 1,112
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys	- 175
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys	- 444
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	16,565

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[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

[2] Revised.

[3] Negative production represents consumption from stock.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary R. R. SAYERS, Director

For release May 25, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 15

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 13 PERCENT IN MARCH

Output of aluminum alloy ingot by secondary smelters totaled 20,644 short tons in March compared with 18,249 tons in February, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The March production was the highest for any month since March 1944, when output reached 21,312 tons. Part of the increase was due to the longer working month but, as the average daily production in March was 666 tons and in February 652 tons, the rise was real as well as apparent. Of the total production, 18,930 tons represents secondary metal content, which was 2,365 tons more than in February. Total scrap consumption by ingot makers increased 14 percent in March, but was 520 tons less than receipts, so that stocks at the end of March were greater than at the end of February by that amount.

Increases occurred in consumption of all types of scrap in March except miscellaneous, which is chiefly stock metal to be remelted, and old alloy sheet, one of the smaller items. New alloy sheet and clips exhibited the largest gain with a 486-ton increase. Of the total rise 1,272 tons were borings and turnings and 416 tons were old castings and forgings, whose use increased more than any other type of obsolete scrap. The increase in purchases of scrap by secondary smelters was most marked in borings and turnings, of which 1,674 more tons were bought in March than in February, and in old castings and forgings, receipts of which increased 38 percent.

Production of No. 12 and copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, which had risen substantially in February, increased 32 percent and 15 percent respectively in March. Other important increases were 20 percent in other copper (max. silicon 2.5 percent) alloys, and 33 percent in silicon alloys (copper 1 to 2.5 percent). Small decreases were registered in the output of hardeners, ingot, shot, grain for deoxidizing and other destructive uses, and pure (98.5 percent) ingot.

The demand for high grade segregated solids among dealers was reported in most metropolitan scrap metal markets as firm but the supply of mixed scrap, borings and turnings and wrecked aircraft was greater than the dealers' demand for it.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. Mc Dermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

(over)

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of aluminum scrap1/ in March 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Feb. 28, 1945 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Mar. 31, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips...	273	670	535	408
New alloy sheet and clips.......	2,580	3,574	3,669	2,485
New cast scrap..................	777	1,802	1,591	988
Borings and turnings............	4,179	12,096	11,591	4,684
Grindings and sawings3/.........	367	212	260	319
Dross and skimmings3/...........	650	1,291	1,391	550
Miscellaneous...................	205	214	81	338
Total plant scrap	9,031	19,859	19,118	9,772
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil........................	21	35	35	21
Old wire and cable..............	53	3	16	40
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	175	129	126	178
Old alloy sheet.................	85	41	32	94
Wrecked aircraft3/..............	181	177	237	121
Old castings and forgings.......	722	923	1,010	635
Old pistons.....................	263	101	174	190
Irony aluminum..................	4	-	-	4
Total obsolete scrap	1,504	1,409	1,630	1,283
Total, all scrap	10,535	21,268	20,748	11,055

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised.
3/ Metal content basis.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys[1] in March 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Feb. 28, 1945 [2]	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Mar. 31, 1945
Pure (98.5%)	-	5	5	-
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	293	923	919	297
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	350	2,103	2,145	308
No. 12	825	1,966	2,182	609
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	799	2,209	2,407	601
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	1,076	5,668	5,990	754
Copper- or silicon-nickel	585	2,469	2,503	551
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,213	4.608	4,655	1,166
Aluminum hardeners	258	473	494	237
Miscellaneous	1,570	220	304	1,486
Total	6,969	20,644	21,604	6,009

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze	42
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys	- 1,092
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys	- 174
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys	- 490
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	18,930

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[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

[2] Revised.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary   R. R. SAYERS, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 16

For release June 27, 1945.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 6 PERCENT IN APRIL

Aluminum alloy production by ingot makers dropped 6 percent to 19,368 short tons in April, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Total scrap consumption by these producers amounted to 20,259 tons, 489 less than in March. Receipts of scrap were 197 tons less in April than in March but exceed consumption, causing stocks of aluminum scrap at secondary smelters to rise to 11,867 tons. Trade paper reports assigned the lowered level of activity to a feeling of caution on the part of both smelters and scrap metal dealers, inspired by favorable war news and the imminence of reductions in the amounts of metals to be used for war purposes. From a few areas there were reports of fair demand for segregated solid scrap of certain alloys such as 2S, 3S, 52S, and 53S, but wrecked aircraft and borings and turnings were a drug on the market in most sections.

The scrap categories most affected by the drop in activity were new alloy sheet and clips, consumption of which fell 606 tons to 3,063 tons in April, wrecked aircraft, whose use dropped 111 tons to 126 tons, and old castings and forgings whose consumption decreased 236 tons to 774 tons. Consumption of borings and turnings went against the general trend, increasing to 11,938 tons in April compared with 11,591 tons in March.

Production of aluminum ingot for deoxidizing and other destructive uses declined for the third straight month, the April decrease being 13 percent. Output of silicon alloys (max. copper 1 percent) dropped 22 percent and that of nickel bearing aluminum alloys 20 percent. The only items to show increased production were hardeners, with a 19 percent rise, and copper silicon aluminum alloys, output of which increased 5 percent. Secondary metal recovery for April, including the alloying metals contained in the aluminum-base scrap, but not the added primary metal or other added alloying ingredients such as copper scrap, silicon, etc., totaled 18,036 tons compared with 18,930 tons in March.

Stocks of aluminum scrap in the hands of scrap metal dealers, which had increased steadily up to the first of the year, declined by the end of April to 50,593 tons, which is 5,219 tons less than on December 31, 1944. Scrap metal dealers are not protected against loss by termination of contract as manufacturers and smelters are, so it is not surprising that they do not wish to be caught with high inventories.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. Mc Dermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

(over)

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap1/
in April 1945, at secondary smelters, short tons

Item	Stocks Mar. 31, 1945 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Apr. 30, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips....	408	489	529	368
New alloy sheet and clips........	2,486	3,026	3,063	2,449
New cast scrap..................	988	1,791	1,593	1,186
Borings and turnings............	4,684	12,424	11,938	5,170
Grindings and sawings...........	302	190	202	290
Dross and skimmings.............	565	1,467	1,334	698
Miscellaneous...................	339	193	185	347
Total plant scrap	9,772	19,580	18,844	10,508
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil........................	21	73	65	29
Old wire and cable..............	40	4	15	29
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils.	178	114	120	172
Old alloy sheet.................	94	86	71	109
Wrecked aircraft................	121	104	126	99
Old castings and forgings.......	635	909	774	770
Old pistons.....................	190	199	242	147
Irony aluminum..................	4	2	2	4
Total obsolete scrap	1,283	1,491	1,415	1,359
Total, all scrap	11,055	21,071	20,259	11,867

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised.

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Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys[1] in April 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Mar. 31, 1945 [2]	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Apr. 30, 1945
Pure (98.5%)............................	-	-	-	-
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)....................	296	722	754	264
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)..................	308	1,933	1,930	311
No. 12..................................	610	1,927	1,891	646
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%).............	635	2,148	2,158	625
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).........	758	5,939	5,937	760
Copper- or silicon-nickel...............	513	1,969	2,052	430
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses.	1,166	4,017	3,980	1,203
Aluminum hardeners and special alloys..	242	565	591	216
Miscellaneous...........................	1,486	148	176	1,458
Total	6,014	19,368	19,469	5,913

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze.................................	30
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys.....	- 716
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys..................................	- 201
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys..................................	- 445
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap...............	18,036

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[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

[2] Revised.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

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For release July 26, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 17

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP FOUR PERCENT IN MAY 1945

Production of aluminum alloy ingot rose four percent to 20,157 short tons in May, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. From October 1944 to May 1945 this output has alternately fallen and risen, each monthly decrease being less than the increase which followed it except that the May increase was a little less than the decline in April; thus the trend of production for the 8-month period was upward. Scrap consumption by the ingot makers in May totaled 20,927 tons, compared with 20,259 tons in April, and recovery of aluminum alloys from scrap was 18,810 tons in May, a corresponding gain over the 18,036 tons reclaimed in the preceding month. Scrap receipts at secondary smelters declined four percent to 20,219 tons and were less than consumption, decreasing stocks at the end of May to 11,240 tons.

Consumption of new alloy sheet and clippings, which had fallen 606 tons in April, increased 210 tons to 3,273 tons in May. Use of old castings and forgings which had decreased 236 tons in April increased 296 tons or 38 percent in May. Consumption of wrecked aircraft rose 132 tons or 105 percent, and that of borings and turnings 182 tons or two percent. Noteworthy decreases in treatment were 161 tons in new cast scrap and 64 tons in old pistons.

Old scrap, that is, material that had been used and returned for remelting, constituted nine percent of the total scrap consumed and new or process scrap constituted 91 percent.

The increase in total production of remelt alloy ingot for May was concentrated mainly in "Other Copper" (Max. Si 2.5 percent) alloys, the output of which rose 952 tons to 3,100 tons in May. This increase was 163 tons more than the increase in total production. Other increases were 243 tons in nickel bearing alloys and 165 tons in deoxidizing ingot, the output of which had fallen steadily in each of the preceding three months. The increases were partially offset by a 702-ton drop in production of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, which had risen in each of the three preceding months.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company totaled approximately 24,000 tons at the end of May compared with 19,500 tons at the end of April. Of the May total 14,000 tons were wrecked aircraft. Stocks of aluminum scrap in the hands of scrap metal dealers amounted to 50,314 tons at the end of May compared with 50,593 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

(over)

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap[1] in May 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Apr. 30, 1945 [2]	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks May 31, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips....	367	688	634	421
New alloy sheet and clips........	2,437	2,798	3,273	1,962
New cast scrap	1,186	1,428	1,432	1,182
Borings and turnings.............	5,127	11,938	12,120	4,945
Grindings and sawings............	289	238	203	324
Dross and skimmings..............	848	1,389	1,383	854
Miscellaneous....................	347	83	94	336
Total plant scrap	10,601	18,562	19,139	10,024
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil.........................	22	55	48	29
Old wire and cable...............	29	7	4	32
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils.	172	147	119	200
Old alloy sheet..................	106	101	109	98
Wrecked aircraft.................	99	259	257	101
Old castings and forgings........	768	968	1,070	666
Old pistons......................	147	117	178	86
Irony aluminum...................	4	3	3	4
Total obsolete scrap	1,347	1,657	1,788	1,216
Total, all scrap	11,948	20,219	20,927	11,240

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys[1] in May 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Apr. 30, 1945 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks May 31, 1945
ure (98.5%)	-	-	-	-
ilicon (max. Cu 1%)	261	708	584	385
ilicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	308	1,905	1,856	357
o. 12	644	2,060	1,762	942
ther copper (max. Si 2.5%)	608	3,100	2,880	828
opper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	760	5,237	4,767	1,230
opper- or silicon-nickel	435	2,212	1,825	822
eoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,152	4,182	3,895	1,439
luminum hardeners and special alloys	222	660	645	237
iscellaneous	1,444	93	313	1,224
Total	5,834	20,157	18,527	7,464
ecoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze		26		
rimary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 680		
opper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 242		
iscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 451		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		18,810		

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[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary R. R. SAYERS, Director

AUG 30 1945
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

For release August 27, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 18

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 12 PERCENT IN JUNE 1945

Aluminum alloy production by secondary smelters, which had shown a rising trend during the previous eight months, dropped 12 percent to 17,765 short tons in June according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Recovery of aluminum from scrap by secondary smelters fell to 16,407 tons and scrap consumption to 18,074 tons, the percentage drops from the previous month's figures being close to that for production. Scrap stocks declined slightly, which is not surprising because a feeling of caution among consumers had been evident since April. Factors that can be expected to influence the secondary aluminum industry in succeeding months will be the increasing amounts of contract termination scrap that will be available for consumers and the lifting of restrictions on the use of aluminum for civilian purposes.

Consumption of scrap by ingot makers decreased in all categories except new cast scrap and miscellaneous, the increases in these grades being unimportant. The greatest decline was in the biggest item, borings and turnings, use of which decreased to 10,621 tons from 12,120 tons in May. Consumption of new alloy sheet and clips fell to 2,804 tons in June from 3,273 tons in May and that of dross and skimmings to 997 tons in June from 1,383 tons in the previous month. The biggest change in old scrap was in old castings and forgings, treatment of which declined 469 tons from a total of 1,070 tons in May. The 16,943 tons of new scrap consumed constituted 94 percent of the total compared with 6 percent for old scrap.

It should be emphasized that new scrap is not an element of the available supply of metal because it is metal which has already been recorded as produced, but which has not yet actually been used. Old scrap consists of metal articles which have worn out or have been discarded after serving a useful purpose. The metal reclaimed from old scrap is therefore recordable as a portion of the available supply, together with that from primary sources.

The June decrease in aluminum alloy production was most pronounced in copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, output of which dropped 1,331 tons to 3,906 tons. Production of deoxidizing ingot, which had exhibited a declining trend all year, fell to 3,511 tons in June compared with 4,182 tons in May, and that of aluminum-silicon (copper 1 to 2.5 percent) alloys decreased to 1,529 tons in June from 1,905 tons in the previous month. The only major item to show an increase was "Other Copper", production of which rose to 3,493 tons from 3,100 tons in May.

(over)

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company totaled approximately 28,500 tons at the end of June compared with 24,000 tons at the end of May. Of the June total 16,000 tons were wrecked aircraft. Authorizations were made covering sales for 129 tons during the month.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in June 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks May 31, 1945 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks June 30, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	431	616	595	452
New alloy sheet and clips.........	1,972	3,015	2,804	2,183
New cast scrap....................	1,335	1,344	1,517	1,162
Borings and turnings..............	4,864	10,503	10,621	4,746
Grindings and sawings.............	325	205	196	334
Dross and skimmings...............	745	920	997	668
Miscellaneous.....................	336	185	213	308
Total plant scrap	10,008	16,788	16,943	9,853
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil..........................	38	226	131	133
Old wire and cable................	32	8	3	37
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	200	126	106	220
Old alloy sheet...................	98	79	86	91
Wrecked aircraft..................	101	101	110	92
Old castings and forgings.........	669	512	601	580
Old pistons.......................	86	105	93	98
Irony aluminum....................	4	1	1	4
Total obsolete scrap	1,228	1,158	1,131	1,255
Total, all scrap	11,236	17,946	18,074	11,108

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in June 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks May 31, 1945 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks June 30, 1945
Pure (98.5%)............................	-	2	1	1
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)..................	388	667	572	483
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)................	359	1,529	1,363	525
No. 12..................................	944	1,767	1,556	1,155
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)...........	926	3,493	3,331	1,088
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).......	1,230	3,906	3,676	1,460
Copper- or silicon-nickel.............	822	2,176	1,967	1,031
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,424	3,511	3,453	1,482
Aluminum hardeners and special alloys.	241	590	330	501
Miscellaneous.........................	1,229	124	160	1,193
Total	7,563	17,765	16,409	8,919
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze....................................		29		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys....		- 823		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys..		- 172		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys..		- 392		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap................		16,407		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised.

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For release October 12, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 19

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 14 PERCENT IN JULY 1945

Production of remelt aluminum ingot in July dropped to 15,303 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. This amount was 14 percent lower than the total for June and 24 percent below that for May. Scrap consumption by ingot makers totaled 16,345 tons in July, compared with 18,074 tons in June, and the secondary recovery from the July consumption of scrap was 14,227 tons. Scrap receipts by consumers were 1,216 tons lower than in June but were a little larger than consumption, causing closing inventories to increase slightly. Stocks of aluminum scrap in the hands of dealers decreased from 50,261 tons on June 30 to 49,995 tons at the end of July, but dealers' stocks of all other metallic scrap increased.

A 1,684-ton decrease in the treatment of borings and turnings, always the largest item, accounted for most of the fall in total consumption. Receipts of this item were nearly the same as consumption. Aluminum borings and turnings deteriorate if stored so they must be consumed soon after generation or be discarded. Consumption of new cast scrap decreased from 1,517 tons in June to 1,366 tons in July, and that of old cast scrap from 601 tons in June to 566 tons in July. Use of new 2S and 3S sheet and clips declined to 498 tons in July, compared with 595 tons in the previous month, but consumption of old 2S and 3S scrap increased from 106 tons to 124 tons. There was a pronounced increase in consumption of wrecked aircraft scrap at secondary smelters, from 110 tons in June to 328 tons in July. The only other increase of importance was in consumption of dross and skimmings which totaled 1,159 tons in July and 997 tons the month before. Total consumption of plant scrap decreased, but that of old scrap increased from 1,131 tons to 1,334 tons, mainly as a result of the increased use of wrecked aircraft. There was no marked change in stocks of any type of aluminum scrap at ingot makers' plants.

The most important decreases in production of aluminum alloy ingot occurred in nickel alloys, "Other Copper", and aluminum-silicon (copper 1 to 2.5 percent) output of which declined to 1,237 tons, 2,536 tons and 1,003 tons in July from 2,176 tons, 3,493 tons and 1,529 tons respectively, in June. Production of ingot for deoxidizing and other destructive uses went up from 3,511 tons to 3,761 tons.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company totaled approximately 28,500 tons at the end of July. This is about the same as at the end of June because, although 4,500 tons of scrap were received at the nine storage locations during July, sales authorizations were in nearly the same amount. Of the total on hand at the end of the month 14,000 tons were wrecked aircraft.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in July 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks June 30, 1945 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks July 31, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	455	690	498	647
New alloy sheet and clips	2,098	3,088	2,823	2,363
New cast scrap	1,470	1,032	1,366	1,136
Borings and turnings	4,767	8,951	8,937	4,781
Grindings and sawings	439	191	106	524
Dross and skimmings	668	1,128	1,159	637
Miscellaneous	177	142	122	197
Total plant scrap	10,074	15,222	15,011	10,285
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil	146	46	142	50
Old wire and cable	34	3	2	35
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	196	70	124	142
Old alloy sheet	102	50	49	103
Wrecked aircraft	93	363	328	128
Old castings and forgings	536	817	566	787
Old pistons	95	133	102	126
Irony aluminum	70	26	21	75
Total obsolete scrap	1,272	1,508	1,334	1,446
Total, all scrap	11,346	16,730	16,345	11,731

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in July 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks June 30, 1945 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks July 31, 1945
Pure (98.5%)	85	253	235	103
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	458	579	454	583
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	572	1,003	1,133	442
No. 12	1,170	1,799	1,892	1,077
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,293	2,536	2,654	1,175
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	1,561	3,752	3,520	1,793
Copper- or silicon-nickel	830	1,237	1,447	620
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,080	3,761	3,552	1,289
Aluminum hardeners	322	170	277	215
Miscellaneous	1,388	213	223	1,378
Total	8,759	15,303	15,387	8,675
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze		16		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 546		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 124		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 422		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		14,227		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

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HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

For release November 7, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT---
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 20

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 7 PERCENT IN AUGUST 1945

The decline in operations of aluminum scrap remelters, which had prevailed in June and July, continued in August, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Production of remelt aluminum ingot dropped 7 percent to 14,170 short tons, and consumption of scrap fell to 14,798 tons compared to 16,345 tons in July. Stocks of scrap in the hands of consumers rose 1,335 tons to 12,920 tons, the increase being fairly evenly distributed among the various items.

Although total aluminum scrap consumption declined in August the significant individual decreases were confined to three items - borings and turnings, new alloy sheet and clips, and new cast scrap. Use of borings and turnings, which declined sharply in June and July, decreased to 7,828 tons in August from 8,937 tons the previous month. Consumption of new alloy sheet and clips, which had been displaying a downward trend since the first of the year, decreased 14 percent to 2,432 tons in August; and treatment of new cast scrap, which had been near the 1,500 ton level for the first 7 months of the year, dropped to 997 tons.

There were two unusual variations in August production of individual aluminum alloys. Output of pure ingot rose to 946 tons from 253 tons in July, due to large production of this item by one company. Production of "Other copper" alloy which totaled 3,493 tons in June and 2,536 tons in July decreaed to 794 tons in August but the decline was not attributable to the operations of any one company. Production figures for nickel alloys and of deoxidizing ingot, which exhibited declining trends for the elapsed portion of the year, decreased 24 and 5 percent respectively in August, whereas production of number 12 alloy, which showed a rising trend for the elapsed portion of the year, increased 25 percent.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company totaled approximately 32,500 tons at the end of August compared with 28,500 tons at the end of July. Of the August total about 16,500 tons were wrecked aircraft. Sales of scrap during the month totaled 140 tons.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in August 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks July 31, 1945 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks August 31, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	639	415	502	552
New alloy sheet and clips.........	2,352	2,993	2,432	2,913
New cast scrap....................	1,046	930	997	979
Borings and turnings..............	4,784	8,214	7,828	5,170
Grindings and sawings.............	524	162	90	596
Dross and skimmings...............	616	1,628	1,311	933
Miscellaneous.....................	197	369	321	245
Total plant scrap	10,158	14,170	12,096	11,388
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil..........................	51	91	80	62
Old wire and cable................	35	7	10	32
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	140	114	120	134
Old alloy sheet...................	105	71	77	99
Wrecked aircraft..................	129	336	284	181
Old castings and forgings.........	767	695	626	836
Old pistons.......................	125	95	101	119
Irony aluminum....................	75	13	19	69
Total obsolete scrap	1,427	1,422	1,317	1,532
Total All Scrap	11,585	16,133	14,798	12,920

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised.

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Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in August 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks July 31, 1945 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks August 31, 1945
Pure (98.5%)........................	104	946	921	129
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)................	583	663	666	580
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)..............	442	805	534	713
No. 12..............................	1,071	2,242	1,593	1,720
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%).........	1,175	794	827	1,142
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).....	1,793	3,934	3,264	2,463
Copper- or silicon-nickel...........	620	943	748	815
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses.	1,184	3,553	3,281	1,456
Aluminum hardeners and special alloys..	186	153	135	204
Miscellaneous.......................	1,378	137	127	1,388
Total	8,536	14,184	12,110	10,610
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze..........		14		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys.....		-209		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys..........		-154		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys..........		-356		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap..........		13,479		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised.

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For release November 30, 1945.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 21

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 23 PERCENT IN SEPTEMBER 1945

The downward trend in ingot makers' production of remelt aluminum which had started in April continued in September, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The decrease in output for September was 3,268 tons, a greater drop than for any previous month of the decline, and remelt production for that month totaled 10,916 tons compared with 20,644 tons in March, the high month for the year. Consumption of aluminum scrap by ingot makers dropped 3,526 tons or 24 percent and recovery of secondary aluminum fell to 10,431 tons. Receipts of scrap totaled about the same as consumption so that stocks remained about the same at the end of September as at the end of August. On the other hand stocks of aluminum scrap in the hands of scrap metal dealers increased from 49,865 tons in August to 54,145 tons in September and their shipments to consumers dropped from 11,460 tons to 7,711 tons.

The large decrease in total consumption of aluminum scrap was due chiefly to a decline of 3,445 tons or 44 percent in the use of borings and turnings, the largest scrap item. Consumption of nearly all scrap categories declined but there were two notable exceptions: Use of new cast scrap increased 430 tons to about the level maintained previous to its 369-ton drop in August. Consumption of wrecked aircraft rose from 284 tons in August to 435 tons in September causing total old scrap consumption to go against the general downward trend and show an increase of 91 tons.

The greatest declines in remelt aluminum ingot production were registered in ingot for deoxidizing steel and in copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy, output of which decreased 1,228 and 1,140 tons respectively. Production of No. 12 ingot decreased from 2,242 tons in August to 1,710 tons in September but the trend for the elapsed portion of the year was upward. Output of aluminum-silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloy increased 544 tons to 1,207 tons, the highest for the first nine months of the year.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company totaled approximately 40,500 tons at the end of September compared with 32,500 tons at the end of August. Of the September total, 19,500 tons were wrecked aircraft.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in September 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Item	Stocks Aug. 31, 1945 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks September 30, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	552	496	487	561
New alloy sheet and clips	2,912	1,992	2,233	2,671
New cast scrap	979	3,089	1,427	2,641
Borings and turnings	5,168	3,203	4,383	3,988
Grindings and sawings	596	50	51	595
Dross and skimmings	933	601	1,017	517
Miscellaneous	244	252	266	230
Total plant scrap	11,384	9,683	9,864	11,203
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil	62	29	38	53
Old wire and cable	32	8	5	35
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	132	85	97	120
Old alloy sheet	92	82	65	109
Wrecked aircraft	164	460	435	189
Old castings and forgings	843	575	560	858
Old pistons	120	101	104	117
Irony aluminum	68	124	104	88
Total obsolete scrap	1,513	1,464	1,408	1,569
Total all scrap	12,897	11,147	11,272	12,772

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in September 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Kind of alloy	Stocks August 31, 1945 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Sept. 30, 1945
Pure (98.5%)	137	180	213	104
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	564	1,207	729	1,042
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	692	641	515	818
No. 12	1,695	1,710	1,700	1,705
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,045	709	593	1,161
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,403	2,794	2,319	2,878
Copper- or silicon-nickel	773	445	526	692
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,456	2,325	2,193	1,588
Aluminum hardeners and special alloys	155	62	79	138
Miscellaneous	1,662	843	633	1,872
Total	10,582	10,916	9,500	11,998
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze		14		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		-82		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		-145		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		-272		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		10,431		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

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HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 22.

For release January 2, 1945.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 13 PERCENT IN OCTOBER 1945

Output of aluminum alloy ingot by secondary smelters totaled 12,372 short tons in October, compared with 10,916 tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The precipitate decline in the aluminum operations of these smelters, during which their consumption of scrap aluminum dropped from a high for the year of 20,927 tons in May to 11,272 tons in September, was arrested, at least temporarily, in October when consumption increased to 12,936 tons. Recovery of aluminum alloys resulting from treatment of aluminum-base scrap by ingot makers rose to 11,760 tons. Consumers acquired 15,415 tons of scrap aluminum during October - 2,479 tons more than was used, causing stocks to rise, especially new cast scrap, new alloy sheet and clips, and old castings and forgings.

October consumption increases were greatest in scrap items showing the greatest increases in stocks during the month. Treatment of new alloy sheet and clips increased 70 percent to a total of 3,799 tons, that of new cast scrap 60 percent to 2,279 tons, and consumption of old castings and forgings rose 74 percent to total 973 tons. Much of the first two kinds of material mentioned was probably airplane contract termination scrap. Consumption of wrecked aircraft scrap also increased and that of old scrap as a whole rose 39 percent compared with an 11-percent increase in use of plant scrap. Consumption of obsolete scrap had a slightly rising trend during the period of rapid decline in total scrap consumption, and constituted 15 percent of the total amount consumed in October, compared with 8 percent in May.

Production of aluminum-nickel alloys which had been declining steadily in previous months, increased 173 percent or 770 tons in October and output of No. 12 alloy, which had had a rising trend since the first of the year, rose 759 tons or 44 percent. Production of aluminum-silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloy which, had increased to 1,207 tons in September, fell back to 835 tons in October. Because changes in trends cannot be determined on the basis of figures for a single month the declining trend in production of deoxidizing ingot could not be said to have been reversed in October, although production in that month increased 404 tons to a total of 2,729 tons.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company totaled about 40,500 tons at the end of October, the same as at the end of September. Sales authorizations totaled about 25 tons. Of the October total approximately 21,500 tons were wrecked, crashed and obsolete aircraft.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in October 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Item	Stocks Sept. 30, 1945	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Oct. 31, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	561	550	352	759
New alloy sheet and clips.........	2,671	4,823	3,799	3,695
New cast scrap....................	2,641	3,709	2,279	4,071
Borings and turnings..............	3,988	2,841	3,640	3,189
Grindings and sawings.............	595	32	90	537
Dross and skimmings...............	517	521	530	508
Miscellaneous.....................	230	480	286	424
Total plant scrap	11,203	12,956	10,976	13,183
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil..........................	53	137	79	111
Old wire and cable................	35	10	5	40
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	120	184	138	166
Old alloy sheet...................	109	59	74	94
Wrecked aircraft..................	189	581	509	261
Old castings and forgings.........	858	1,331	973	1,216
Old pistons.......................	117	102	141	78
Irony aluminum....................	88	55	41	102
Total obsolete scrap	1,569	2,459	1,960	2,068
Total all scrap	12,772	15,415	12,936	15,251

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in October 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Kind of alloy	Stocks Sept. 30, 1945	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Oct. 31, 1945
Pure (98.5%)	104	130	110	124
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,042	835	919	958
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	818	486	428	876
No. 12	1,705	2,469	2,159	2,015
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,161	601	570	1,192
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,878	3,094	3,475	2,497
Copper- or silicon-nickel	692	1,215	1,071	836
Deocidizing and other destructive uses	1,588	2,729	1,928	2,389
Aluminum hardeners	138	90	60	168
Miscellaneous	1,883	723	757	1,849
Total	12,009	12,372	11,477	12,904
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze		7		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		-115		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		-151		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		-353		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		11,760		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

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HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

For release February 5, 1946.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 23.

NOVEMBER OUTPUT OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT REMAINS AT OCTOBER LEVEL

Aluminum ingot makers produced 12,381 short tons of alloy ingot in November, practically the same amount as in October, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. On November 16 the Office of Price Administration removed aluminum scrap and secondary aluminum ingot from price control, but this had little effect on the prices paid for either. Aluminum scrap prices had been well below the ceilings for some time. Scrap consumption by smelters totaled 13,100 tons in November compared with 12,936 tons in October. The November net total weight of aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap was 11,842 tons. The 2,000-ton excess of receipts over consumption caused smelter's stocks to rise to 17,217 tons at the end of the month. Stocks of aluminum scrap in the hands of dealers, however, rose only 554 tons to a total of 53,063 tons.

The interesting feature of the November plant scrap consumption figures was the decrease of 970 tons or 27 percent in treatment of borings and turnings, contrasted with the increase of 754 tons or 20 percent in use of new alloy sheet and clippings. This indicates that a large percentage of the new scrap consumed was contract termination material. Of the obsolete scrap items, consumption of wrecked aircraft increased most, rising 530 tons or over 100 percent to 1,039 tons, but use of old castings and forgings decreased to 684 tons compared with 973 tons in October. Consumption of obsolete scrap as a whole went up 340 tons and constituted 18 percent of the total used, compared with 15 percent in October and 8 percent in May.

November changes in the amounts of aluminum alloys produced were varied. Production of nickel alloys, which had soared to 1,215 tons in October, dropped to 263 tons in November, and these changes were not due to variations in the operations of a single company, as often happens, but were participated in by a number of the larger ingot makers. Output of deoxidizing ingot decreased from 2,729 tons in October to 2,239 tons in November but the remaining important changes in production were increases of 893 tons in aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys and 644 tons in aluminum-silicon (maximum copper 1 percent) alloys.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company totaled about 51,000 tons of which 22,000 tons were wrecked aircraft.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in November 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Item	Stocks Oct. 31, 1945 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Nov. 30, 1945
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	759	483	540	702
New alloy sheet and clips.......	3,695	5,821	4,553	4,963
New cast scrap..................	4,091	2,576	1,981	4,686
Borings and turnings............	3,215	2,035	2,670	2,580
Grindings and sawings...........	537	55	129	463
Dross and skimmings.............	509	505	459	555
Miscellaneous...................	424	588	468	544
Total plant scrap	13,230	12,063	10,800	14,493
Obsolete scrap				
Old foil........................	111	48	107	52
Old wire and cable..............	40	6	6	40
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	165	144	118	191
Old alloy sheet.................	94	167	93	168
Wrecked aircraft................	285	1,437	1,039	683
Old castings and forgings.......	1,204	899	684	1,419
Old pistons.....................	78	170	175	73
Irony aluminum..................	102	74	78	98
Total obsolete scrap	2,079	2,945	2,300	2,724
Total all scrap	15,309	15,008	13,100	17,217

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys [1] in November 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

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Kind of alloy	Stocks Oct. 31, 1945 [2]	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Nov. 30, 1945
Pure (98.5%)	124	35	38	121
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	958	1,479	1,296	1,141
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	881	407	298	990
No. 12	2,015	2,165	2,329	1,851
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,192	584	448	1,328
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,497	3,987	3,693	2,791
Copper- or silicon-nickel	836	263	228	871
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,389	2,239	1,964	2,664
Aluminum hardeners	168	138	119	187
Miscellaneous	1,859	1,084	789	2,154
Total	12,919	12,381	11,202	14,098

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze	12
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys	- 60
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys	- 128
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys	- 363
New total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	11,842

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[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

[2] Revised.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

MAR 8
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

For release March 8, 1946.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 24.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM DOWN 7 PERCENT IN DECEMBER 1945

Production of aluminum alloy ingot by secondary smelters declined 7 percent to 11,497 short tons in December, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Monthly ingot production exhibited a rising trend for the first three months of 1945, increasing about 5,000 tons during that period. Output then fell from 20,644 tons in March to 10,916 tons in September, the low point of the year, and rose moderately during the final quarter. Scrap consumption by smelters totaled 12,496 tons in December, 604 tons less than in November and 4,037 tons less than the monthly average for 1945. The net total weight of aluminum alloys recovered from scrap in December was 10,999 tons, the monthly average for the year being 14,909 tons. Receipts of scrap by smelters were in balance with consumption so that total inventories were about the same at the end of the year as they had been at the end of November.

Consumption of new alloy sheet and clips scrap, 3,848 tons in December, was 15 percent less than in November, but was still well above the 1945 monthly average of 3,288 tons. Use of borings and turnings by ingot makers which had been declining since May decreased 21 percent from 2,670 tons in November to 2,107 tons in December. The 1945 average monthly consumption of this material, the largest aluminum scrap item during the war years, was 8,066 tons. Total plant scrap consumption in December was 9,472 tons compared with 10,800 tons in November, but obsolete scrap consumption increased from 2,300 tons in November to 3,024 tons in the final month of the year, chiefly because of increased consumption of wrecked aircraft. One cause of the decreasing trend in use of plant scrap was the scarcity of this material caused by slowing up or stoppage of the operations of generators of scrap on account of strikes. Scarcity of low-copper types of scrap and demand for high grade ingot by manufacturers of aluminum cooking utensils strengthened the scrap market in most areas although dural, 17S and 24S types were not moving well. Total stocks of aluminum scrap held by secondary smelters were 17,254 tons on December 31, 1945 compared with 12,129 tons on December 31, 1944.

Production of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1 percent) alloys decreased 13 percent in December, but showed a rising trend for the year, increasing from 737 tons in January to 1,292 tons in the final month of 1945. Output of No. 12 ingot dropped to 1,773 tons in December but showed a slightly rising trend for the year. Production of "Other copper" alloy rose to a high of 3,493 tons in June, dropped sharply to 794 tons in August and remained near that level for the remainder of the year. Deoxidizing ingot production exhibited a steadily declining trend

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Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

throughout 1945, falling from 5,102 tons in January to 2,290 tons in December. Output of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, the largest item in December, showed erratic variations in monthly production and also had a declining trend for the year. During December the price of high grade remelt ingot (99.5 percent pure), the ceiling price of which had been 12.50 cents, rose in some markets to 13.5 and 14 cents. No. 1 deoxidizing ingot was also in demand. Stocks of aluminum alloy ingot in the hands of ingot makers totaled 10,381 tons on December 31, 1944 compared with 14,492 tons on December 31, 1945.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company on December 31 totaled about 37,500 tons, of which 6,000 tons were wrecked and obsolete aircraft.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in December 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Item	Stocks Nov. 30, 1945	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Dec. 31, 1945	Total consumed in 1945 2/
Plant scrap:					
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.	702	401	413	690	6,049
New alloy sheet and clips.....	4,963	3,469	3,848	4,584	39,450
New cast scrap...............	3/4,669	2,634	2,262	5,041	19,279
Borings and turnings..........	2,580	1,506	2,107	1,979	96,788
Grindings and sawings.........	463	20	14	469	1,668
Dross and skimmings...........	555	485	328	712	12,311
Miscellaneous................	544	781	500	825	2,843
Total plant scrap	14,476	9,296	9,472	14,300	178,388
Obsolete scrap:					
Old foil......................	52	92	61	83	876
Old wire and cable............	39	4	16	27	115
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils	191	107	113	185	1,327
Old alloy sheet...............	169	56	109	116	858
Wrecked aircraft..............	671	1,776	1,605	842	5,629
Old castings and forgings.....	1,418	994	944	1,468	9,097
Old pistons...................	73	202	162	113	1,809
Irony aluminum................	98	36	14	120	294
Total obsolete scrap	2,711	3,267	3,024	2,954	20,005
Total all scrap	17,187	12,563	12,496	17,254	198,393

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Preliminary figures.
3/ Revised.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in December 1945, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Kind of alloy	Stocks Nov. 30, 1945 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Dec. 31 1945	Total 3/ produced in 1945
Pure (98.5%)........................	121	153	118	156	1,716
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)................	1,140	1,292	1,151	1,281	10,610
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)..............	976	407	349	1,034	14,646
No. 12..............................	1,712	1,773	1,756	1,729	22,640
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%).........	1,468	667	625	1,510	21,317
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).....	2,810	3,470	3,417	2,863	51,038
Copper- or silicon-nickel...........	871	341	332	880	18,162
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	2,660	2,290	2,555	2,395	43,112
Aluminum hardeners..................	185	120	88	217	3,936
Miscellaneous.......................	2,141	984	698	2,427	4,904
Total	14,084	11,497	11,089	14,492	192,081
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze.........................		30			320
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys.		-104			-6,815
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys................................		-128			-2,009
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys.........................		-296			-4,663
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		10,999			178,914

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary figures.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

APR 4 1946

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 25.

For release April 4, 1946.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 31 PERCENT IN JANUARY 1946

Output of remelt aluminum ingot increased 31 percent to 15,005 short tons in January 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. In the same period scrap consumption increased 32 percent to 16,528 tons; thus the rising trend of remelt aluminum operations, which had been moderate in the final quarter of 1945, was accentuated in the first month of the new year. Shipments of aluminum scrap to consumers by scrap metal dealers totaled 11,447 tons in January compared with 9,721 tons in December. Receipts by smelters of both old and new scrap were greater than consumption, causing stocks to rise to 25,396 tons at the end of January.

The greatest percentage increase in January scrap consumption occurred in aircraft scrap, use of which increased 1,412 tons or 88 percent. Stocks of this material also increased, reaching 8,287 tons. Part of the increase in consumption and most of the increase in stocks of aircraft scrap was caused by the inclusion of data from 7 naval air stations at which 400 tons of scrap from wrecked, obsolete and surplus aircraft were consumed. These plants had not previously been covered by the monthly survey. The improved demand for aircraft scrap was an indication that the backlog of aluminum scrap, resulting from war and the ending of the war, was much smaller than had been expected, and would not become a drug on the market.

The consumption totals for items in which the greatest increases occurred were 3,184 tons in new cast scrap, 4,682 tons in new alloy sheet and clips, and 2,324 tons in borings and turnings. Consumption of the last item had been declining continuously for the previous 7 months. The increase in total scrap consumption by secondary smelters was reflected in every category except old alloy sheet and old pistons in which slight declines were registered. Of the total scrap consumed obsolete scrap constituted 28 percent, compared with 24 percent in December and 10 percent for the year 1945.

Production of No. 12 alloy which had exhibited a slightly rising trend for the past year increased 61 percent to 2,862 tons and that of "Other copper" increased 64 percent to 1,096 tons in January. Output of aluminum-silicon (Max. copper 1 percent) alloys which rose rapidly in the final quarter of 1945 increased 43 percent to 1,853 tons in January. Production decreased in only one classification - deoxidizing ingot.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company totaled about 47,000 tons, of which 15,500 tons were wrecked, obsolete and surplus aircraft scrap.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in January 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Item	Stocks Dec. 31, 1945 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Jan. 31, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips....	710	703	816	597
New alloy sheet and clips........	4,603	6,084	4,682	6,005
New cast scrap...................	5,053	2,957	3,184	4,826
Borings and turnings.............	1,953	2,124	2,324	1,753
Grindings and sawings............	478	18	17	479
Dross and skimmings..............	693	418	411	700
Miscellaneous....................	789	466	501	754
Total plant scrap	14,279	12,770	11,935	15,114
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil.........................	83	109	80	112
Old wire and cable...............	27	108	60	75
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils.	190	123	160	153
Old alloy sheet..................	93	91	99	85
Aircraft scrap 3/................	7,651	3,653	3,017	8,287
Old castings and forgings........	1,375	943	1,025	1,293
Old pistons......................	116	109	84	141
Irony aluminum...................	120	84	68	136
Total obsolete scrap	9,655	5,220	4,593	10,282
Total, all scrap	23,934	17,990	16,528	25,396

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Revised.

3/ Scrap prepared for melting from wrecked and obsolete aircraft.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in January 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Kind of alloy	Stocks Dec. 31, 1945 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Jan. 31, 1946
Pure (98.5%)	157	192	205	144
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,225	1,853	1,522	1,556
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	1,093	496	353	1,236
No. 12	1,734	2,862	3,130	1,466
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,555	1,096	925	1,726
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,893	4,081	4,208	2,766
Copper- or silicon-nickel	880	383	361	902
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,370	2,224	1,901	2,693
Aluminum hardeners	217	234	209	242
Miscellaneous	2,452	1,584	1,079	2,957
Total	14,576	15,005	13,893	15,688
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze		9		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 60		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 149		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 453		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		14,352		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised.

MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

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APR 29 1946
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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 26

For release April 30, 1946.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 6 PERCENT IN FEBRUARY 1946

Production of remelt aluminum ingot decreased 6 percent to 14,097 short tons in February, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. This moderate decline, following a 31 percent January increase, would not have occurred except for the shorter month. However, strikes in scrap consuming plants as well as in those which generate scrap acted as a brake on operations. Stoppages in the latter group caused scarcity of scrap, and consumers' receipts, although higher than consumption, were below what they would have been had the supply been equal to the demand. Scrap metal dealers' shipments of aluminum scrap to smelters, rolling mills, and other consumers totaled 12,109 tons in February, compared to 11,447 tons in January, and smelters' stocks increased to 27,280 tons. Among the results of the February meeting of the aluminum smelters advisory committee were an estimate that the available supply of aluminum scrap did not exceed one billion pounds, and a suggestion that equitable distribution of available scrap be insured by importation of suitable amounts from overseas.

Although total aluminum scrap consumption in February decreased 8 percent to 15,237 tons, old scrap consumption increased 18 percent to 5,427 tons and constituted 36 percent of the total compared with 28 percent in January. Consumption of wrecked and obsolete aircraft scrap, which rose to 3,969 tons, was responsible for the old scrap increase but other scrap item changes in consumption were negative with a few small exceptions. The larger decreases in consumption were 1,058 tons or 33 percent in new cast scrap, 718 tons or 15 percent in new alloy sheet and clips, and 258 tons or 32 percent in new 2S and 3S sheet and clips.

Production of "Other Copper" aluminum alloy increased 509 tons to 1,605 tons in February, but output of aluminum-silicon (max.copper 1 percent) alloy decreased 455 tons to 1,398 tons, and that of deoxidizing ingot 401 tons to 1,823 tons. About a dozen smelters usually produce aluminum-nickel alloys, but only three of them made any in February and production of this item declined to 39 tons.

Stocks of aluminum scrap held in storage by Metals Reserve Company totaled about 38,500 tons of which 18,000 tons were wrecked, obsolete, and surplus aircraft.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in February 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Jan. 31, 1946 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Feb. 28, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips..........	597	717	558	756
New alloy sheet and clips..............	5,901	3,685	3,964	5,622
New cast scrap.........................	4,826	2,317	2,126	5,017
Borings and turnings...................	1,714	1,787	2,153	1,348
Grindings and sawings..................	479	3/ - 6	32	441
Dross and skimmings....................	697	545	541	701
Miscellaneous..........................	754	258	436	576
Total plant scrap	14,968	9,303	9,810	14,461
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil...............................	110	64	52	122
Old wire and cable.....................	75	9	5	79
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils.......	153	97	121	129
Old alloy sheet........................	69	112	98	83
Aircraft scrap 4/......................	8,056	6,673	3,969	10,760
Old castings and forgings..............	1,284	999	1,015	1,268
Old pistons............................	138	94	110	122
Irony aluminum.........................	218	95	57	256
Total obsolete scrap	10,103	8,143	5,427	12,819
Total, all scrap	25,071	17,446	15,237	27,280

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Revised.

3/ Negative receipts represents excess of shipments over receipts.

4/ Scrap prepared for melting from wrecked and obsolete aircraft.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in February 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Jan. 31 1946 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Feb. 28, 1946
Pure (98.5%)	144	85	29	200
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,556	1,398	1,294	1,660
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	1,236	449	361	1,324
No. 12	1,466	2,949	2,752	1,663
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2/ 2,229	1,605	918	2,916
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,766	4,233	3,913	3,086
Copper- or silicon-nickel	902	39	382	559
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,693	1,823	1,505	3,011
Aluminum hardeners	242	217	173	286
Miscellaneous	2,957	1,297	850	3,404
Total	2/16,191	14,095	12,177	18,109
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in bronze		4		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 56		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 133		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 361		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,549		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

JUN 4 1946

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 27

For release June 4, 1946.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 3 PERCENT IN MARCH 1946

Production of remelt aluminum ingot totaled 14,500 short tons in March, which was 3 percent more than in February, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Although the total for the month was greater in March the daily rate was lower than in February because of the difference in working days. High-grade scrap was in demand but the supply was short because many plants that generate scrap were still on strike. The prices paid for desired grades advanced from one-quarter to one-half of a cent in some districts. Smelters' stocks of aluminum scrap increased from 27,280 tons at the end of February to 37,059 tons at the end of March, chiefly because of large purchases of wrecked aircraft scrap. Scrap metal dealers' shipments of aluminum scrap to consumers increased from 12,109 tons in February to 13,792 tons in March. Smelters' receipts from dealers, Army and Navy sales, and other sources during the same periods were 17,446 tons and 25,546 tons respectively.

Total scrap consumption by ingot makers was 4 percent higher in March than in February and amounted to 15,767 tons of which 36 percent was old scrap. Consumption of new cast scrap, which had shown a rising trend during the past year, increased from 2,126 tons in February to 2,555 tons in March and that of miscellaneous, unclassified scrap from 436 tons in February to 773 tons in March. Treatment of borings and turnings, the largest item in times of high industrial activity, decreased 269 tons to 1,884 tons and that of dross and skimmings 232 tons to 309 tons in March. Consumption of wrecked aircraft declined 6 percent to 3,741 tons, but was larger than that of any other classification except new alloy sheet and clips.

The rising trend in production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys was continued in March when 4,706 tons were produced. Output of deoxidizing ingot, which had been decreasing during 1945, increased 18 percent to 2,146 tons in March. Production of "Other copper" (max. silicon 2.5 percent) totaled 1,237 tons in March compared with 1,605 tons in February.

On March 28 the War Assets Administration reduced the minimum price for Class D aluminum scrap from 4 cents to 2½ cents per pound. This type of scrap, which includes solids mixed with foreign material, was often found to be highly contaminated and was not moving freely. Air-cooled cylinder heads with steel barrels attached were put in a separate class, F, at a minimum price of 2 cents per pound.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Receipts of aluminum scrap by this agency in March totaled approximately 3,600 tons of which 2,500 were wrecked, obsolete, and surplus aircraft. At the end of the month approximately 26,700 tons, of which 9,400 were aircraft scrap, were available for distribution.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in March 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Feb. 28, 1946	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks, Mar. 31, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.........	756	756	549	963
New alloy sheet and clips.............	5,622	3,317	3,973	4,966
New cast scrap........................	5,017	3,367	2,555	5,829
Borings and turnings..................	1,348	2,082	1,884	1,546
Grindings and sawings.................	441	69	53	457
Dross and skimmings...................	701	268	309	660
Miscellaneous.........................	576	915	773	718
Total plant scrap	14,461	10,774	10,096	15,139
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil..............................	122	106	92	136
Old wire and cable....................	79	13	12	80
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils......	129	135	141	123
Old alloy sheet.......................	83	406	267	222
Wrecked aircraft scrap 2/.............	10,760	11,911	3,741	18,930
Old castings and forgings.............	1,268	1,849	1,096	2,021
Old pistons...........................	122	107	94	135
Irony aluminum........................	256	245	228	273
Total obsolete scrap	12,819	14,772	5,671	21,920
Total, all scrap	27,280	25,546	15,767	37,059

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Scrap prepared for melting from wrecked and obsolete aircraft.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in March 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Feb. 28, 1946 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Mar. 31 1946
Pure (98.5%)...............................	200	141	139	202
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)......................	1,660	1,473	1,303	1,830
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)....................	1,300	371	406	1,265
No. 12....................................	1,652	2,986	3,052	1,586
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)...............	2,859	1,237	1,104	2,992
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)...........	3,045	4,706	4,825	2,926
Copper- or silicon-nickel.................	559	99	105	553
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses...	2,996	2,146	2,498	2,644
Aluminum hardeners........................	286	143	185	244
Miscellaneous.............................	3,390	1,193	1,082	3,506
Total	17,947	14,500	14,699	17,748
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys.................		7		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys......		- 65		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 231		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys....................................		- 317		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,894		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

JUL 17 1946

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 28

For release July 11, 1946.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 9 PERCENT IN APRIL 1946

Aluminum ingot makers produced 15,854 short tons of remelt aluminum ingot in April, compared to 14,500 tons in March, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. In spite of temporary set backs due to reconversion and labor troubles, activity in the industry for the six months preceding May 1 had a rising trend. By April, plant scrap had begun to flow more freely from generating plants, demand for most types was good, and dealers' prices were firm if not rising.

Total aluminum scrap consumption at secondary smelters increased 19 percent to 18,760 tons in April. Six of the major scrap categories showed important increases and the only important decreases were in miscellaneous scrap and irony aluminum. Treatment of new alloy sheet and clips increased 781 tons to 4,754 tons and of borings and turnings 614 tons to 2,498 tons. Consumption of the latter item prior to October 1945 was the greatest of any class of aluminum scrap. Consumption of plant scrap as a whole increased 15 percent but that of old scrap rose 26 percent and constituted 38 percent of the total treated. The old scrap items used in largest amounts were aircraft and old castings and forgings and their consumption showed the largest increases for April, over 700 tons each.

Alloy ingot reported on the aluminum scrap survey is divided into 10 types of which 5 are major items usually produced in amounts of over 1,000 tons monthly. Three of the 5 showed increases in consumption in April of over 400 tons each. They were aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, No. 12, and ingot for deoxidizing purposes. Consumption of one of the major types - "Other copper" - increased 369 tons and treatment of only one, aluminum-silicon (max. copper 1 percent) decreased. Although 1,060 tons of miscellaneous ingot were produced in April it is not considered a major item because it consists chiefly of stock ingot which is to be remelted.

On April 2 the War Assets Administration issued Order No. 1 to SPA Regulation 12, which provides that the Army, Navy, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and all its associated units shall file reports with WAA on all sales of aluminum or its alloys in amounts of 250,000 pounds or more. The purpose of the order was to provide equitable distribution of the material among consumers. At a meeting of the Aluminum Smelters Advisory Committee with the War Assets Administration on April 25 the agency stated that the care and handling of surplus aircraft was expensive for the Government and proposed that surplus aircraft at 5 major airfields be sold under competitive bidding, one field to a purchaser or group of purchasers. The five fields were expected to yield a total of 225,000,000 pounds of aluminum. Receipts

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Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

of aluminum scrap by WAA at nine storage depots totaled 3,380 tons in April of which 2,581 were wrecked, obsolete, and surplus aircraft. At the end of the month 25,844 tons, of which 11,226 were aircraft scrap, were available for distribution.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in April 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Item	Stocks Mar. 31, 1946	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Apr. 30, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	963	816	645	1,134
New alloy sheet and clips.........	4,966	4,720	4,754	4,932
New cast scrap....................	5,829	3,417	2,460	6,786
Borings and turnings..............	1,546	2,756	2,498	1,804
Grindings and sawings.............	457	31	19	469
Dross and skimmings...............	660	835	737	758
Miscellaneous.....................	718	549	509	758
Total plant scrap	15,139	13,124	11,622	16,641
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil..........................	136	132	108	160
Old wire and cable................	80	11	15	76
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	123	170	85	208
Old alloy sheet...................	222	497	404	315
Aircraft scrap 2/.................	3/ 13,930	4,335	4,454	13,811
Old castings and forgings.........	2,021	2,313	1,816	2,518
Old pistons.......................	135	225	150	210
Irony aluminum....................	273	248	106	415
Total obsolete scrap	16,920	7,931	7,138	17,713
Total, all scrap	32,059	21,055	18,760	34,354

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Scrap prepared for melting from wrecked and obsolete aircraft.
3/ Revised figure.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in April 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Mar. 31, 1946	Production	Shipments to Consumers	Stocks Apr. 30, 1946
Pure (98.5%)	202	138	163	177
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,830	1,184	1,434	1,580
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	1,265	393	671	987
No. 12	1,586	3,454	3,031	2,009
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2,992	1,606	1,456	3,142
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,926	5,180	4,769	3,337
Copper- or silicon-nickel	553	137	141	549
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,644	2,570	2,891	2,323
Aluminum hardeners	244	132	156	220
Miscellaneous	3,506	1,060	1,233	3,333
Total	17,748	15,854	15,945	17,657

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys	18
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys	- 20
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys	- 166
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys	- 395
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	15,291

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 29

For release August 5, 1946.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 1 PERCENT IN MAY 1946

Production of remelt aluminum ingot increased one percent to 15,999 short tons in May but there was a small decrease in aluminum scrap consumption, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Unfavorable conditions originating in labor troubles continued to plague the industry, the chief difficulty this time being the coal strike. The dim-out order in Chicago caused most secondary smelters in that area to close down for a week and the freight embargo hampered movement of scrap to consumers. In spite of operational handicaps, smelters were eager to obtain scrap and, although the supply of most metals was tight, aluminum scrap was easier to obtain than other kinds. As plant scrap was scarce, dealers and smelters obtained most of their purchases at government sales.

The War Assets Administration's plan to sell aircraft scrap at five major airfields on the basis of one field to a bidder was opposed by the secondary aluminum smelters as placing the smaller operators at a disadvantage. This objection was overruled but officials stated that smelters would be allowed to band together as groups to bid on airfields.

Consumption of new alloy sheet and clippings, which had risen to 4,754 tons in April, decreased 22 percent in May to 3,684 tons, treatment of new cast scrap declined 8 percent to 2,275 tons, and that of new 2S and 3S sheet and clippings 21 percent to 508 tons. Consumption of all other kinds of plant scrap increased, the largest gains being 308 tons in borings and turnings and 393 tons in aluminum dross. Receipts of aluminum scrap by consumers exceeded consumption by 2,446 tons and totaled 20,675 tons in May. Scrap metal dealers' shipments of aluminum scrap to consumers were 11,534 tons in May compared with 14,170 tons in April.

The May increase in total production of aluminum alloy ingot was nominal but changes in individual alloys were widely divergent. An unusually large production of pure ingot by one company caused output of this item to increase from 138 tons in April to 704 tons in May. Output of aluminum alloys containing nickel increased from 137 tons in April to 295 tons in May and production of aluminum-silicon (copper 1 to 2.5 percent) rose 172 tons or 44 percent. Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, which had risen steadily for 4 months, decreased 525 tons or 10 percent in May, and that of No. 12, whose trend had also been rising, declined 361 tons or 10 percent. Production of deoxidizing ingot decreased 340 tons or 13 percent. Smelters' prices for remelt ingot increased as much as a cent a pound on some items and fractions on others.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Receipts of aluminum scrap received under terms of S.P.A. Regulation No. 12 at nine storage depots totaled 3,136 tons in May of which 2,274 tons were aircraft scrap. At the end of the month 23,181 tons, of which 11,259 tons were aircraft scrap, were available for distribution to industry.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in May 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Apr. 30, 1946	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks May 31, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	1,134	552	508	1,178
New alloy sheet and clips	4,932	4,562	3,684	5,810
New cast scrap	6,786	2,854	2,275	7,365
Borings and turnings	1,304	2,859	2,806	1,857
Grindings and sawings	469	55	100	424
Dross and skimmings	758	1,483	1,130	1,111
Miscellaneous	758	359	653	464
Total plant scrap	16,641	12,724	11,156	18,209
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil	160	125	81	204
Old wire and cable	76	32	8	100
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	208	245	149	304
Old alloy sheet	315	175	284	206
Aircraft scrap	13,811	5,273	4,363	14,721
Old castings and forgings	2,518	1,386	1,608	2,296
Old pistons	210	252	172	290
Irony aluminum	415	463	408	470
Total obsolete scrap	17,713	7,951	7,073	18,591
Total, all scrap	34,354	20,675	18,229	36,800

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in May 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Apr. 30, 1946	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks May 31, 1946
Pure (99.5%)	177	704	70	811
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,580	1,171	1,098	1,653
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	987	565	777	775
No. 12	2,009	3,093	3,427	1,675
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	3,142	1,657	2,624	2,175
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,337	4,655	5,254	2,738
Copper- or silicon-nickel	549	295	292	552
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,323	2,230	2,347	2,206
Aluminum hardeners	220	211	36	395
Miscellaneous	3,333	1,418	1,060	3,691
Total	17,657	15,999	16,985	16,671

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys	23
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys	- 25
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys	- 168
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys	- 463
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	15,366

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 30

For release Sept. 4, 1946.

REMELT ALUMINUM PRODUCTION DECLINES 6 PERCENT IN JUNE 1946

Output of remelt aluminum ingot declined 6 percent to 15,049 short tons in June despite a strong demand for all types of ingot, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The volume of orders from consumers of ingot caused an increase in prices for some grades, and the industry during June worked itself free of the unfavorable conditions arising from labor troubles. In view of these two factors, a decline in production seems inexplicable until the shorter working month is considered -- 30 days in June with five week ends, compared with a 31-day month and only four week ends in May. The market for aluminum scrap was firm throughout the month, the desirable grades moving steadily in spite of close trading between dealers and consumers.

Total consumption of aluminum scrap by smelters declined 3 percent, from 18,229 tons in May to 17,703 tons in June. There were no significant changes in the consumption of the various grades of scrap, the use of the new plant scrap items declining in approximately the same ratio as that of the old scrap items. Treatment of borings and turnings, which reached a postwar low in March, continued its rising trend, increasing from 2,806 tons in May to 2,959 tons in June. Consumption of new alloy sheet and clips, which had been at a fairly level rate since October 1945, declined for the second straight month, from 3,684 tons in May to 3,359 tons in June. The use of aircraft scrap, which apparently passed its peak in April, also declined slightly for the second straight month. Receipts of aluminum scrap by consumers were slightly less than the tonnage consumed, resulting in a decline in consumers' inventories of scrap. Shipments by scrap metal dealers to all consumers were 11,785 tons in June, compared with 11,534 tons in May.

Although the total production of aluminum alloy ingot declined only nominally, marked changes in individual alloys were evident. Output of pure (98.5%) ingot, which was unusually high in May with 704 tons produced, dropped to a minus 26 tons net production in June, when more of this type of ingot was used at smelters' plants in the production of other alloys than was produced. Production of aluminum alloys containing nickel, which had shown a rising trend since February, declined from 295 tons in May to 261 tons in June, whereas output of aluminum-silicon (copper 1 to 2.5 percent) continued to increase, 792 tons in June against 565 tons in May. Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, which had declined slightly in May, continued the general rising trend evident since September 1945, registering an increase in June. Output of aluminum-silicon (max. copper 1%) alloy continued its downward trend with a decrease of 275 tons from the May figure, whereas production of other copper (max. Si 2.5%) ingot registered an increase for the third straight month, rising to 2,196 tons.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Bids for the approximately 20,000 surplus combat and tactical aircraft located at five major storage fields were received by the War Assets Administration up until the first of July. Presumably, the high bidders for the planes on each field were the successful ones, but final awards for contracts were not announced immediately. Inventories of aluminum scrap at the nine War Assets Administration storage depots totaled only 19,328 tons at the end of June. Of this amount only 8,625 tons were aircraft scrap. These inventories represent a substantial decline from the peak of 50,896 tons, of which 22,279 tons were aircraft scrap, held in these depots at the end of November 1945. Examination of the figures representing consumption of aircraft scrap since November reveals that the high rate of consumption of this item was sustained mainly by withdrawals from these storage depots.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in June 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks May 31, 1946	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks June 30, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	1,178	477	619	1,036
New alloy sheet and clips	5,810	2,953	3,359	5,404
New cast scrap	7,365	2,021	2,611	6,775
Borings and turnings	1,857	2,791	2,959	1,689
Grindings and sawings	424	2/ - 10	18	396
Dross and skimmings	1,111	195	487	819
Miscellaneous	464	1,278	856	886
Total plant scrap	18,209	9,705	10,909	17,005
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil	204	118	183	139
Old wire and cable	100	2	33	69
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	304	144	129	319
Old alloy sheet	206	392	333	265
Aircraft scrap	14,721	5,245	4,327	15,639
Old castings and forgings	2,296	975	1,309	1,962
Old pistons	290	320	273	337
Irony aluminum	470	221	207	484
Total obsolete scrap	18,591	7,417	6,794	19,214
Total, all scrap	36,800	17,122	17,703	36,219

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Negative figure indicates shipments greater than receipts.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in June 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks May 31, 1946	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks June 30, 1946
ure (98.5%)	811	2/ - 26	171	614
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,653	896	1,203	1,346
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	775	792	575	992
No. 12	1,675	2,604	3,004	1,275
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2,175	2,196	2,450	1,921
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,738	4,994	5,160	2,572
Copper- or silicon-nickel	552	261	309	504
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,206	2,116	2,536	1,786
Aluminum hardeners	395	252	205	442
Miscellaneous	3,691	964	1,097	3,558
Total	16,671	15,049	16,710	15,010
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys		33		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 34		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 146		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 448		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		14,454		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Negative figure indicates consumption in other alloys greater than total production.

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BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary   R. R. SAYERS, Director

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 31

For release October 7, 1946.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 4 PERCENT IN JULY 1946

Production of remelt aluminum ingot rose in July to 15,716 short tons, a level close to that attained in April, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. April climaxed a seven-month rise in production which started in October 1945 after output had declined to that year's low point - 10,916 tons - in September. Aluminum scrap and ingot were not affected by the suspension of the Office of Price Administration controls during July because they had not been under price control since November 1945. Demand for scrap was firm and the supply, while not ample, was better than that of other metallic scrap. During the war years fabricating plants cut metal with abandon, generating copious amounts of scrap, but now, with industry watching costs closely, patterns are being cut closer and scrap pieces are smaller. Prices of desired grades of ingot rose fractionally during July, that of No. 2 grade of No. 12 ingot being reported at 12 cents in the New York area.

Consumption of scrap totaled 18,642 tons in July compared with 17,703 tons in June. There were three important increases and one large decrease in consumption among the different items, the increases being 400 tons or 12 percent in new alloy sheet and clips, 409 tons or 9 percent in aircraft scrap, and 544 tons in irony aluminum. The last was caused by increased use of this item by one company. Treatment of old castings and forgings decreased 364 tons or 28 percent. Smelters' receipts of aluminum scrap failed to keep pace with consumption so that their stocks declined to 34,006 tons.

Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys continued its rising trend, increasing in July to 5,582 tons, about one-third of the total ingot production. Output of No. 12 alloy, which shows a slightly rising trend for the elapsed portion of the year, increased 18 percent to 3,083 tons, and that of aluminum-silicon (copper 1 to 2.5 percent), which had been rising since March, increased 19 percent to 945 tons. Production of aluminum-silicon (max. copper 1 percent) decreased 21 percent to 706 tons. All other changes were in minor items. Smelters' shipments of aluminum ingot to foundries and other consumers exceeded their production, as has happened in every month since February and ingot stocks fell to 13,525 tons.

Receipts of aluminum scrap by the War Assets Administration at their nine storage depots totaled 208 tons of which 202 tons were aircraft scrap. At the end of the month 18,764 tons, of which 8,728 were aircraft scrap, were available for distribution.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in July 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks June 30, 1946	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks July 31, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips..........	1,036	668	625	1,079
New alloy sheet and clips...........	5,404	2,781	3,759	4,426
New cast scrap......................	6,775	1,488	2,661	5,602
Borings and turnings................	1,689	2,782	2,868	1,603
Grindings and sawings...............	396	32	30	398
Dross and skimmings.................	819	711	461	1,069
Miscellaneous.......................	886	1,090	854	1,122
Total plant scrap	17,005	9,552	11,258	15,299
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil............................	139	117	109	147
Old wire and cable..................	69	8	8	69
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils....	319	188	148	359
Old alloy sheet.....................	265	516	423	358
Aircraft scrap......................	15,639	4,004	4,736	14,907
Old castings and forgings...........	1,962	937	945	1,954
Old pistons.........................	337	222	264	295
Irony aluminum......................	484	885	751	618
Total obsolete scrap	19,214	6,877	7,384	18,707
Total, all scrap	36,219	16,429	18,642	34,006

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in July 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks June 30, 1946	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks July 31, 1946
Pure (98.5%)	614	- 182	2	430
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,346	706	1,151	901
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	992	945	880	1,057
No. 12	1,275	3,083	3,101	1,257
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,921	2,257	2,121	2,057
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,572	5,582	5,973	2,181
Copper- or silicon-nickel	504	333	143	694
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,786	2,149	2,386	1,549
Aluminum hardeners	442	52	152	342
Miscellaneous	3,558	791	1,292	3,057
Total	15,010	15,716	17,201	13,525

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys	19
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys	- 52
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys	- 142
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys	- 375
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	15,166

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Negative figure indicates consumption in other alloys greater than total production.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary R. R. SAYERS, Director

NOV 11 1946

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 32

For release November 6, 1946

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 18 PERCENT IN AUGUST 1946

Production of remelt aluminum ingot by secondary smelters totaled 18,606 short tons in August compared with 15,716 tons in July, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The August production and its increase over production for July were greater than for any previous month of 1946. Prices of some grades of ingot advanced from one-quarter to three-quarters of a cent a pound in the eastern section of the country, which had the effect of equalizing prices there with those quoted in the middle west.

Total consumption of aluminum scrap increased 16 percent in August to 21,680 tons. Only one type, new cast scrap, showed a decrease, and that was 312 tons or 12 percent. The largest increase was 951 tons or 100 percent in old castings and forgings. Treatment of new alloy sheet and clips, the largest plant scrap item, advanced 507 tons to 4,266 tons, and that of new 2S and 3S sheet and clips 350 tons to 975 tons. Smelters' receipts of aluminum scrap in August, although 6,000 tons greater than in July, were only slightly larger than August consumption so that stocks on hand did not change much. Scrap metal dealers' stocks of aluminum scrap increased from 47,178 tons at the end of July to 58,951 tons at the end of August but most of the increase was due to a purchase by one company of the obsolete and surplus planes at an army airfield. The War Assets Administration accepted bids for the planes at four other airfields but these transactions had not yet been reported to the Bureau of Mines.

Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, No. 12, and aluminum-silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloys increased from 5,582 tons, 3,083 tons and 706 tons, respectively, in July to 6,667 tons, 3,755 tons and 1,362 tons in August. Output of deoxidizing ingot, which has not had a definite trend in 1946, rose 582 tons or 27 percent in August. The most important decreases in production were 332 tons or 35 percent in aluminum-silicon (copper 1 to 2.5 percent) alloys, 258 tons or 11 percent in "Other copper", and 178 tons or 53 percent in alloys containing nickel.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in August 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks July 31, 1946 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks August 31, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	1,076	768	975	869
New alloy sheet and clips..........	4,431	4,101	4,266	4,266
New cast scrap.....................	5,619	1,831	2,349	5,101
Borings and turnings...............	1,581	3,201	3,157	1,625
Grindings and sawings..............	302	3/ - 53	45	204
Dross and skimmings................	997	667	701	963
Miscellaneous......................	1,122	1,517	1,277	1,362
Total plant scrap	15,128	12,032	12,770	14,390
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil...........................	147	150	121	176
Old wire and cable.................	69	18	14	73
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	359	390	221	528
Old alloy sheet....................	346	504	669	181
Aircraft scrap.....................	14,958	6,207	4,924	16,241
Old castings and forgings..........	1,876	2,188	1,896	2,168
Old pistons........................	294	296	310	280
Irony aluminum.....................	618	991	755	854
Total obsolete scrap	18,667	10,744	8,910	20,501
Total, all scrap	33,795	22,776	21,680	34,891

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised figures.
3/ Negative figure indicates shipments greater than receipts.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in August 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks July 31, 1946 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks August 31, 1946
Pure (98.5%)...........................	422	37	65	394
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)...................	901	1,362	1,298	965
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%).................	1,046	613	884	775
No. 12.................................	1,203	3,755	3,409	1,549
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)............	2,057	1,999	2,524	1,532
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)........	2,178	6,667	6,582	2,263
Copper- or silicon-nickel..............	695	155	464	386
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,511	2,731	2,694	1,548
Aluminum hardeners.....................	343	335	277	401
Miscellaneous..........................	3,045	952	1,297	2,700
Total	13,401	18,606	19,494	12,513

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys	41
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys	- 146
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys	- 175
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys	- 444
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	17,882

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.
2/ Revised figures.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 33

For release December 5, 1946

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 9 PERCENT IN SEPTEMBER 1946

Production of remelt aluminum ingot declined 9 percent to 16,897 short tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The decline in September was not as great as the increase had been in August and the long-term trend of activity in the industry was still upward. As in previous recent months ingot prices edged upward, aluminum scrap continued in good demand, and was more plentiful than other nonferrous scrap.

Total aluminum scrap consumption by secondary smelters decreased from 21,680 tons in August to 19,907 tons in September, the larger decreases being in the larger items. Treatment of aircraft scrap declined 471 tons to 4,453 tons but more of this type was used than of any other. Consumption of new alloy sheet and clips decreased 494 tons or 12 percent, of borings and turnings 314 tons or 10 percent, and of new 2S and 3S sheet and clips 237 tons or 24 percent. The most important increase in consumption was 289 tons or 15 percent in old castings and forgings. Most of this was probably aircraft engine parts. Receipts of aluminum scrap by ingot makers were in balance with consumption so that stocks increased only slightly.

The larger September decreases in aluminum ingot production were 1,162 tons in aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, which brought the total output for that type to 5,505 tons; 873 tons in No. 12 alloy, with a total of 2,882 tons; and 499 tons in aluminum-silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloy, bringing its total to 863 tons. The only important increase in production was 309 tons or 15 percent in "Other copper" alloys. The trend in output of this type of ingot has been strongly upward since the first of the year.

Stocks of purchased aluminum scrap on hand at consumers' plants on August 31, as listed in Table 1 of this report, contain a sizeable revision in the figure for aircraft scrap on inventory for that date. This revision was caused by a decision to tabulate only the scrap actually prepared for melting instead of including planes not yet dismembered. In addition to consumers' inventories listed in Table 1, there were on hand at nonferrous scrap dealers' yards approximately 51,000 tons of aluminum scrap on August 31, of which 22,000 tons were aircraft scrap, in the neighborhood of 81,000 tons of unprepared aircraft at Naval air stations and on fields recently transferred to private salvage companies, plus about 17,000 tons at War Assets Administration storage yards, of which 8,160 tons were prepared and unprepared aircraft.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Receipts of aluminum scrap during August and September by the War Assets Administration at their nine storage depots totaled 186 tons of which 125 tons were aircraft scrap. At the end of September 16,127 tons, of which 8,006 tons were aircraft scrap, were available for distribution.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in September 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks 2/ Aug. 31, 1946	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Sept. 30, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet & clips........	874	553	738	689
New alloy sheet & clips............	4,354	3,059	3,772	3,640
New cast scrap.....................	5,120	2,311	2,422	5,009
Borings & turnings.................	1,656	2,724	2,843	1,537
Grindings & sawings................	227	192	112	307
Dross & skimmings..................	975	647	558	1,064
Miscellaneous......................	1,441	2,609	973	3,077
Total plant scrap	14,647	12,094	11,418	15,323
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil...........................	185	105	58	232
Old wire & cable...................	76	31	25	82
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils.....	665	240	287	618
Old alloy sheet....................	184	435	343	276
Aircraft scrap.....................	6,082	4,064	4,453	5,693
Old castings & forgings............	2,150	1,925	2,185	1,890
Old pistons........................	283	214	274	223
Irony aluminum.....................	742	1,002	864	880
Total obsolete scrap	10,367	8,016	8,489	9,894
Total, all scrap	25,014	20,110	19,907	25,217

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Revised figures. Opening stocks for any month should be the same as the closing stocks for the previous month but they vary for a number of reasons including reclassifications of scrap, nonfiling of reports by individual companies, and corrections of errors in reporting home scrap.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in September 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks 2/ Aug. 31, 1946	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Sept. 30, 1946
Pure (98.5%)...........................	404	110	175	339
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)...................	1,035	863	871	1,027
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%).................	802	668	705	765
No. 12.................................	1,561	2,882	3,108	1,335
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)............	1,402	2,308	2,323	1,387
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)........	2,287	5,505	5,783	2,009
Copper- or silicon-nickel..............	386	281	252	415
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses.	1,576	2,747	2,918	1,405
Aluminum hardeners.....................	401	132	207	326
Miscellaneous..........................	2,713	1,401	1,938	2,176
Total	12,567	16,897	18,280	11,184

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys............	74
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys...	- 260
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys..................................	- 146
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys............................	- 447
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	16,118

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised figures.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 34

For release January 8, 1947

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 26 PERCENT IN OCTOBER 1946

Output of remelt aluminum ingot which had decreased 9 percent in September increased 26 percent to 21,265 short tons in October, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The October total was higher than for any month since March 1944 when production reached 21,312 tons. Total scrap consumption by the ingot makers, at 23,632 tons, increased with the ingot output, and scrap receipts, although larger than in September, failed to keep pace with consumption so that stocks declined to 23,552 tons. Aluminum scrap stocks in the hands of scrap metal dealers, however, increased from 50,046 tons at the end of September to 54,811 tons at the end of October. Demand for scrap aluminum as well as for all other scrap metals, was brisk throughout the month.

There were small declines in consumption of old alloy sheet, old castings and forgings, and new 2S and 3S sheet and clips, but all other scrap item consumptions showed increases, most of them sizeable. The greatest were 1,013 tons or 42 percent in new cast scrap and 614 tons or 63 percent in miscellaneous scrap. Part of this was granular and powdered aluminum which was purchased as scrap. Consumption of aircraft scrap totaled 5,175 tons, compared with 4,453 tons in September, and shows a rising trend for the elapsed portion of 1946 although not so rapidly rising as in the late months of 1945.

Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys amounted to 7,572 tons compared with 5,505 tons in September. Output of this alloy had decreased 1,162 tons in September but the trend for the elapsed part of 1946 was strongly upward. Production of No. 12 ingot increased from 2,882 tons in September to 3,796 tons in October and that of ingot made for deoxidizing and other destructive uses from 2,747 tons to 3,593 tons. There were a few decreases in production, all minor.

There were no receipts of aluminum scrap in October at the nine storage depots maintained by the War Assets Administration. At the end of the month 10,614 tons, of which 4,366 were aircraft scrap, were available at these depots, for distribution.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in October 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Sept. 30, 1946	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Nov. 30, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	689	879	648	920
New alloy sheet and clips.........	3,640	4,328	4,027	3,941
New cast scrap....................	5,009	1,526	3,435	3,100
Borings and turnings..............	1,537	3,232	3,124	1,645
Grindings and sawings.............	307	159	236	230
Dross and skimmings...............	1,064	907	813	1,158
Miscellaneous.....................	3,077	1,253	1,587	2,743
Total plant scrap	15,323	12,284	13,870	13,737
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil..........................	232	52	128	156
Old wire and cable................	82	20	38	64
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	2/ 539	443	414	568
Old alloy sheet...................	276	438	293	421
Aircraft scrap....................	2/ 6,034	5,002	5,175	3/ 5,861
Old castings and forgings.........	1,890	1,942	1,984	1,848
Old pistons.......................	223	271	315	179
Irony aluminum....................	880	1,253	1,415	718
Total obsolete scrap	2/10,156	9,421	9,762	9,815
Total, all scrap	2/25,479	21,705	23,632	23,552

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Revised figures.

3/ Figures given represent scrap prepared for melting. In addition there were 4,439 tons of unprepared aircraft scrap at consumers' plants.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in October 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Sept. 30, 1946	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Oct. 31, 1946
Pure (98.5%)	339	204	303	240
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,027	1,183	1,498	712
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	765	522	723	564
No. 12	1,335	3,796	3,675	1,456
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2/ 1,437	2,608	2,670	1,375
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,009	7,572	7,756	1,825
Copper- or silicon-nickel	415	198	242	371
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,405	3,593	3,410	1,588
Aluminum hardeners	326	182	166	342
Miscellaneous	2,176	1,407	1,580	2,003
Total	2/ 11,234	21,265	22,023	10,476
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys		20		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 327		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 216		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 602		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		20,140		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised figures.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary
R. R. SAYERS, Director

For release February 6, 1947.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 35.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 5 PERCENT IN NOVEMBER 1946

Production of remelt aluminum ingot, which had reached a record high in October, declined five percent to 20,277 short tons in November, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. November scrap consumption by ingot makers totaled 23,574 tons compared with 23,632 tons in October. Both obsolete and production scrap continued in scarce supply and receipts of aluminum scrap by secondary smelters again failed to keep pace with consumption, causing inventories to decline from 23,552 tons at the end of October to 22,840 tons at the end of November. One reason for the scarcity of scrap was the fact that improvements in processing methods were reducing the amount of waste metal coming from fabricators. Scrap metal dealers' receipts of aluminum scrap dropped from 18,247 tons in October to 12,830 tons in November, but their shipments to consumers and their stocks were about the same as in October. The removal by the President of ceilings on copper, lead and zinc scrap on November 10 had little effect on the market for aluminum scrap which had been released from price control in November 1945.

The most important decreases in scrap consumption in November were 809 tons or 24 percent in new cast scrap and 350 tons or 25 percent in irony aluminum. These were nearly offset by increases of 730 tons or 18 percent in treatment of new alloy sheet and clips, the largest plant scrap item, and 289 tons or 45 percent in use of new 2S and 3S sheet and clips. Consumption of aircraft scrap amounted to 5,267 tons in November, compared with 5,175 tons in October.

Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys declined from 7,572 tons in October to 6,796 tons in November, that of deoxidizing ingot from 3,593 tons to 2,947 tons, and output of No. 12 ingot fell from 3,796 tons to 3,207 tons. The biggest gain in production was 700 tons or 50 percent in miscellaneous alloys which include stock ingot for remelting, and aluminum-magnesium and aluminum-zinc alloys. Output of aluminum-silicon (max. copper one percent) ingot, which had shown wide fluctuation all year increased from 1,183 tons in October to 1,506 tons in November.

Receipts of aluminum scrap during November by the War Assets Administration at their nine storage depots totaled 137 tons of mixed solids. At the end of the month 7,699 tons, of which 4,345 tons were aircraft scrap, were available for distribution at these depots.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in November 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Oct. 31, 1946	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Nov. 30, 1946
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet & clips.......	920	761	937	744
New alloy sheet and clips.........	3,941	4,153	4,757	3,337
New cast scrap....................	3,100	1,863	2,626	2,337
Borings and turnings..............	1,645	3,246	3,286	1,605
Grindings & sawings...............	230	169	98	301
Dross and skimmings...............	1,158	1,052	885	1,325
Miscellaneous.....................	2,743	1,051	1,506	2,288
Total plant scrap	13,737	12,295	14,095	11,937
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil..........................	156	122	144	134
Old wire and cable................	64	33	35	62
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils....	568	309	322	555
Old alloy sheet...................	421	408	428	401
Aircraft scrap....................	5,861	5,121	5,267	2/ 5,715
Old castings & forgings...........	1,848	1,831	1,909	1,770
Old pistons.......................	179	273	309	143
Irony aluminum....................	718	2,470	1,065	2,123
Total obsolete scrap	9,815	10,567	9,479	10,903
Total, all scrap	23,552	22,862	23,574	22,840

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Figures given represent scrap prepared for melting. In addition there were 3,586 tons of unprepared aircraft scrap at consumers' plants.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in November 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Oct. 31, 1946	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Nov. 30, 1946
Pure (98.5%)	240	401	460	181
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	712	1,506	1,538	680
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	564	607	722	449
No. 12	1,456	3,207	3,622	1,041
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,375	2,388	2,236	1,527
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	1,825	6,796	7,060	1,561
Copper- or silicon-nickel	371	162	279	254
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,588	2,947	2,912	1,623
Aluminum hardeners	342	156	164	334
Misc., Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	2,003	2,107	2,225	1,885
Total	10,476	20,277	21,218	9,535
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys		36		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 243		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 160		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 582		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		19,328		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 36

For release March 18, 1947.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 2 PERCENT IN DECEMBER 1946

Aluminum ingot makers completed 1946 at a high rate of activity, producing 20,713 short tons of ingot in December, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Consumption of aluminum scrap by smelters totaled 23,176 tons in December compared with 23,574 tons in the preceding month. Scrap was more plentiful, receipts being 2,156 tons greater than in November, but prices of both scrap and ingot continued to rise.

Consumption of plant scrap by ingot makers declined 6 percent in December, the decreases in the three largest items being 336 tons or 7 percent in new alloy sheet and clips, 287 tons or 11 percent in new cast scrap, and 270 tons or 8 percent in borings and turnings. Total consumption of aluminum scrap by secondary smelters amounted to 232,835 tons in 1946, according to preliminary figures, compared with 198,393 tons in 1945. Although total consumption increased, that of plant scrap declined from 178,388 tons in 1945 to 142,184 tons in 1946, due mainly to a sharp drop in use of borings and turnings, from 96,788 tons to 32,918 tons. Borings and turnings lost its position as the largest scrap item to aircraft scrap, consumption of which soared from 5,629 tons in 1945 to 53,452 tons in 1946. Use of all other old scrap items increased in 1946, notably old castings and forgings from 9,097 tons in 1945 to 18,443 tons in 1946, irony aluminum from 294 tons to 7,623 tons and old alloy sheet from 858 tons to 4,118 tons. Much of the material classified under other old scrap headings is aircraft scrap which has been sorted and segregated before being sold to the smelters.

Production of most classes of aluminum alloy ingot increased in December, an exception being deoxidizing ingot, output of which decreased 4 percent to 2,816 tons. Production of "Other copper" aluminum alloy increased 12 percent to 2,673 tons, making its total for the year 23,630 tons, which represents an increase of 11 percent over the 1945 total. Output of No. 12, the alloy most used for castings, increased from 22,640 tons in 1945 to 37,917 tons in 1946, and that of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys from 51,038 tons in 1945 to 67,064 tons in 1946. Production of deoxidizing ingot declined from 43,112 tons in 1945 to 30,092 tons in 1946 and that of aluminum alloys containing nickel from 18,162 tons to 2,602 tons. In previous years most aluminum ingot was used in castings but improvements in smelting practice in 1946, especially in treatment of aircraft scrap, has made it possible to make remelt ingot of high enough quality to be used in wrought products such as aluminum roofing.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

The monthly and preliminary annual figures cover the aluminum scrap operations of aluminum ingot makers but not those of aluminum rolling mills, foundries, brass ingot makers, and miscellaneous manufacturers which are tabulated on an annual basis only.

No aluminum scrap was received during December at the nine storage depots of War Assets Administration. At the end of the month there was available for distribution at these depots 6,610 tons of scrap of which 4,200 tons was aircraft scrap.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/
in December 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Nov. 30, 1946 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Dec.31 1946	Total consumed in 1946 3/
Plant scrap:					
New 2S and 3S sheet & clips......	722	798	929	591	8,547
New alloy sheet and clips........	3,681	5,116	4,421	4,376	49,418
New cast scrap..................	2,332	2,176	2,339	2,169	31,043
Borings & turnings...............	1,605	2,857	3,016	1,446	32,918
Grindings and sawings............	301	279	171	409	931
Dross and skimmings..............	1,326	1,037	960	1,403	7,993
Miscellaneous....................	2,288	1,912	1,409	2,791	11,334
Total plant scrap	12,255	14,175	13,245	13,185	142,184
Obsolete scrap:					
Old foil.........................	134	76	114	96	1,270
Old wire and cable...............	62	27	19	70	272
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils...	555	744	558	741	2,735
Old alloy sheet..................	401	347	477	271	4,118
Aircraft scrap...................	6,015	5,750	5,026	4/6,739	53,452
Old castings & forgings..........	1,737	1,584	1,655	1,666	18,443
Old pistons......................	143	323	383	83	2,738
Irony aluminum...................	2,448	1,992	1,699	2,741	7,623
Total obsolete scrap	11,495	10,843	9,931	12,407	90,651
Total, all scrap	23,750	25,018	23,176	25,592	232,835

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised figures.
3/ Preliminary figures.
4/ Figures represent scrap prepared for melting. In addition there were 3,113 tons of unprepared aircraft scrap at consumers' plants.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in December 1946, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Nov. 30, 1946 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Dec. 31 1946	Total produced 1946 3/
Pure (98.5%)	181	165	124	222	1,969
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	680	1,615	1,555	740	15,210
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	445	755	743	457	7,176
No. 12	1,032	3,246	2,897	1,381	37,917
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,525	2,673	2,555	1,643	23,630
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	1,574	7,093	7,076	1,591	67,064
Copper- or silicon-nickel	254	259	261	252	2,602
Deoxidizing and other destr. uses	1,628	2,816	2,793	1,651	30,092
Aluminum hardeners	343	133	146	330	2,179
Misc., Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	1,818	1,958	1,919	1,857	16,137
Total	9,480	20,713	20,069	10,124	203,976
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys		34			318
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 235			- 1,523
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 169			- 2,001
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 635			- 5,522
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		19,708			195,248

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised figures.

3/ Preliminary figures.

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R. R. SAYERS, Director

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 37

For release April 4, 1947.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT UP 3 PERCENT IN JANUARY 1947

Smelting of aluminum scrap continued in January at the high level which had been established during the final quarter of 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. January ingot production amounted to 21,375 short tons, compared with 20,713 tons in December, and 21,265 tons in October. The total for the last named month climaxed a 13-month period during which the trend in production had been strongly upward. Aluminum scrap consumption totaled 23,875 tons in the first month of 1947 but receipts by ingot makers fell to 21,024 tons. Scrap inventories at smelters therefore declined but it was evident that scrap supply was catching up with demand. Generation of plant scrap by fabricators was increasing and while there were a few press reports of increases in scrap prices there were also some reports of decreases.

Consumption of new alloy sheet and clips increased 19 percent to 5,278 tons in January, making it the largest item, because use of aircraft scrap declined to 4,621 tons in January from its peak of 5,175 tons in October. Consumption of new cast scrap increased 9 percent to 2,539 tons and treatment of all plant scrap increased 12 percent. Use of obsolete scrap decreased 8 percent in January to 9,088 tons on account of the aircraft scrap decrease and a 50 percent reduction in the use of irony aluminum.

Production of deoxidizing ingot increased 14 percent to 3,216 tons in January, and had a rising trend during 1946 although the total for the year was less than in 1945. Output of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, which had risen at a fairly uniform rate from 4,081 tons in January to 7,093 tons in December 1946, increased to 7,439 tons in January 1947. Production of "Other copper" alloys, the only other class of aluminum ingot to show a strongly rising production trend in 1946, decreased 315 tons or 12 percent in the first month of 1947.

There were no receipts of aluminum scrap during January at the nine storage depots maintained by the War Assets Administration. At the end of the month a total of about 4,000 tons remained available for distribution.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in January 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Dec. 31, 1946 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Jan. 31, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	566	724	878	412
New alloy sheet and clips.........	4,366	4,356	5,278	3,444
New cast scrap	2,169	2,264	2,539	1,894
Borings and turnings..........	1,441	2,914	3,016	1,339
Grindings and sawings.............	408	294	337	365
Dross and skimmings...............	1,380	679	1,006	1,053
Miscellaneous.................. ...	2,791	911	1,733	1,969
Total plant scrap	13,121	12,142	14,787	10,476
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil	96	101	84	113
Old wire and cable................	70	25	44	51
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	708	598	667	639
Old alloy sheet...................	268	498	573	193
Aircraft scrap....................	6,737	4,189	4,621	3/ 6,305
Old castings and forgings.........	1,542	2,102	2,023	1,621
Old pistons (clean)...............	82	255	221	116
Irony aluminum....................	2,736	1,114	855	2,995
Total obsolete scrap	12,239	8,882	9,088	12,033
Total, all scrap	25,360	21,024	23,875	22,509

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Revised figures.

3/ Figures given represent scrap prepared for melting. In addition there were 2,220 tons of unprepared aircraft scrap at consumers' plants.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in January 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Dec. 31, 1946 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Jan. 31, 1947
Pure (98.5%)	205	314	158	361
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	738	1,540	1,347	931
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	456	804	587	673
No. 12	1,373	3,166	3,428	1,111
Other copper (Max. Si 2.5%)	1,642	2,358	2,092	1,908
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	1,555	7,439	6,998	1,996
Copper- or silicon-nickel	252	280	342	190
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,651	3,216	3,145	1,722
Aluminum hardeners	330	325	373	282
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	77	359	293	143
Miscellaneous	1,775	1,574	1,456	1,893
Total	10,054	21,375	20,219	11,210

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in copper- and zinc-base alloys	37
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys	- 306
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys	- 207
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys	- 642
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	20,257

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.
2/ Revised figures.

MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

MAY 5 1947

For release May 6, 1947.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 36.

PRODUCTION OF REMELT ALUMINUM INGOT DOWN 12 PERCENT IN FEBRUARY 1947

Monthly production of aluminum alloy ingot by secondary smelters, which had been above 20,000 short tons since September, declined sharply to 18,732 tons in February, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The obvious reasons for the decrease were the short month and the cold weather in the northern states which, besides generally slowing industrial activity, caused a shortage of natural gas at smelters using that fuel. Another factor, less easily explained, which caused a slowing up in production, was a slackening of demand for aluminum ingot, prices of which declined fractionally. Aluminum scrap prices moved downward in company with those for ingot and it was evident that scrap supplies were catching up with demand. Ingot makers used 21,400 tons of aluminum-base scrap in February, compared with 23,875 tons in January, and purchased 20,846 tons so that stocks declined moderately.

The greatest declines in February scrap consumption were 759 tons or 30 percent in new cast scrap and 594 tons or 11 percent in new alloy sheet and clips. Treatment of plant scrap as a whole decreased 2,373 tons or 16 percent but use of old scrap declined only one percent to 8,986 tons. Consumption of most old scrap items declined but that of irony aluminum, 1,342 tons, increased enough to offset most of the losses. Treatment of aircraft scrap was only nominally less in February than in January and much of the irony aluminum used was probably sorted out of aircraft scrap.

Production of "Other copper" aluminum alloys, which had decreased 12 percent in January, decreased 22 percent to 1,835 tons in February. Output of deoxidizing ingot declined 500 tons or 16 percent, after rising 14 percent in January. Production of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1 percent) alloys decreased 419 tons in February, that of aluminum-silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5 percent) alloys 531 tons, and output of all other alloys decreased in lesser amounts except aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent), which increased 192 tons.

There were no receipts of aluminum scrap during February at War Assets Administration storage depots and at the end of the month only 259 tons remained for sale.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in February 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Jan. 31, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Feb. 28, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S & 3S sheet and clips........	412	695	626	481
New alloy sheet and clips..........	3,444	5,526	4,684	4,286
New cast scrap.....................	1,894	1,673	1,780	1,787
Borings and turnings...............	1,339	2,922	2,888	1,373
Grindings and sawings..............	365	264	295	334
Dross and skimmings................	1,053	866	1,044	875
Miscellaneous......................	1,969	770	1,097	1,642
Total plant scrap..............	10,476	12,716	12,414	10,778
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil...........................	113	172	149	136
Old wire and cable.................	51	26	44	33
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils.....	639	372	403	608
Old alloy sheet....................	193	586	361	418
Aircraft scrap.....................	6,305	3,380	4,599	2/5,086
Old castings and forgings..........	1,621	2,227	1,830	2,018
Old pistons (clean)................	116	273	258	131
Irony aluminum.....................	2,995	1,094	1,342	2,747
Total obsolete scrap...........	12,033	8,130	8,986	11,177
Total, all scrap	22,509	20,846	21,400	21,955

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Figures represent aircraft scrap prepared for melting. In addition there were 1,493 tons of unprepared aircraft scrap at consumers' plants.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in February 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Jan. 31, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Feb. 28 1947
Pure (98.5%)	361	2/ - 22	159	180
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	931	1,121	1,005	1,047
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	673	273	360	586
No. 12	1,111	3,001	2,694	1,418
Other copper (Max. Si 2.5%)	1,908	1,835	1,610	2,133
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	1,996	7,631	6,889	2,738
Copper- or silicon-nickel	190	231	189	232
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	1,722	2,716	2,255	2,183
Aluminum hardeners	282	211	203	290
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	143	266	269	140
Miscellaneous	1,893	1,469	872	2,490
Total	11,210	18,732	16,505	13,437
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloy		37		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 267		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 194		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 548		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		17,760		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.
2/ Negative production indicates consumption greater than production.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

JUL 3 1947

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 39

For release June 16, 1947.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM INGOT UP ONE PERCENT IN MARCH 1947

Production of remelt aluminum ingot, which had decreased 12 percent in February, leveled off at 18,883 short tons in March, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Ingot makers' consumption of aluminum scrap was 21,266 tons, about the same as in February, but their receipts were only 18,732 tons so that stocks declined to 30,421 tons at the end of the month. Opening stocks of aircraft scrap for March were increased, statistically, 11,000 tons over the closing stocks for February because a company that had purchased the scrap at an army airfield began melting operations in March and thus entered the ranks of the consumers.

Consumption of plant scrap increased 3 percent in March because of a 31 percent or 546-ton rise in the use of new cast scrap but total aluminum scrap consumption decreased 134 tons. Consumption of borings and turnings decreased 208 tons but variations in consumption of other plant scrap items were unimportant. Treatment of aircraft scrap and old castings and forgings, the two major obsolete scrap items, declined 388 and 247 tons, respectively. Total obsolete scrap consumption was 446 tons less than in February. Receipts of plant scrap in March were nearly as large as consumption but lowered acquisitions of aircraft and irony aluminum depressed total old scrap receipts 2,149 tons below consumption. The market for aluminum scrap was not strong in March. Plant scrap was plentiful but some of the sources of the cheaper grades of old scrap such as wrecked and obsolete aircraft appeared to be drying up.

Production of "Other copper" aluminum alloys increased 25 percent to 2,300 tons in March, compensation for a 22 percent drop in February. The principal March decreases in output of ingot were 427 tons or 16 percent in deoxidizing ingot, 279 tons or 4 percent in aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys and 199 tons or 7 percent in No. 12 ingot.

All remaining stocks of scrap at the War Assets Administration storage depots were sold during March.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in March 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Feb. 28, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Mar. 31, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S & 3S sheet and clips........	481	724	694	511
New alloy sheet and clips..........	4,286	4,343	4,674	3,955
New cast scrap..................	1,787	2,217	2,326	1,678
Borings and turnings..............	1,373	2,815	2,680	1,508
Grindings and sawings.............	334	280	280	334
Dross and skimmings..............	875	846	993	728
Miscellaneous....................	1,642	1,116	1,079	1,679
Total plant scrap..............	10,778	12,341	12,726	10,393
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil.........................	136	175	207	104
Old wire and cable................	33	49	40	42
Old 2S & 3S sheet & utensils.......	608	267	449	426
Old alloy sheet..................	418	325	352	391
Aircraft scrap...................	2/16,086	2,918	4,211	3/14,793
Old castings and forgings.........	2,018	1,511	1,583	1,946
Old pistons (clean)...............	131	346	281	196
Irony aluminum..................	2,747	800	1,417	2,130
Total obsolete scrap...........	2/22,177	6,391	8,540	20,028
Total, all scrap	2/32,955	18,732	21,266	30,421

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised figures.
3/ Figures represent aircraft scrap prepared for melting. In addition there were 950 tons of unprepared aircraft scrap at consumers' plants.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in March 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Feb. 28, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Mar. 31, 1947
Pure (98.5%)	180	129	58	251
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,047	944	785	1,206
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	586	404	328	662
No. 12	1,418	2,802	2,624	1,596
Other copper (Max. Si 2.5%)	2,133	2,300	2,286	2,147
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,738	7,352	6,710	3,380
Copper- or silicon-nickel	232	168	174	226
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	2,183	2,289	1,949	2,523
Aluminum hardeners	290	178	182	286
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	2/ 190	526	472	244
Miscellaneous	2/ 2,440	1,791	1,246	2,985
Total	13,437	18,883	16,814	15,506
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		14		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 162		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 180		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 586		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		17,969		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.
2/ Revised figures.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

FOR RELEASE OCTOBER 31, 1947.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 40.

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN APRIL 1947

Production of aluminum alloy ingot decreased from 18,883 short tons in March to 16,830 tons in April, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Prices of ingot were reduced about a cent a pound early in the month and this depressed prices for scrap aluminum. Ingot makers purchased 16,535 tons of scrap in April, over 2,000 tons less than in March. Their scrap consumption totaled 18,566 tons in April compared with 21,266 tons in the preceding month.

Consumption of new alloy sheet and clips, the largest individual scrap item, decreased 955 tons or 20 percent in April, and that of new cast scrap 431 tons or 19 percent. Use of borings and turnings registered an increase of 6 percent to total 2,835 tons for the month. Treatment of aircraft scrap declined from 4,211 tons in March to 3,550 tons in April, and that of irony aluminum decreased 329 tons or 23 percent.

The greatest decrease in production of aluminum alloy ingot in April was 895 tons or 12 percent in aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy, the largest item. Other sizable declines were 531 tons or 19 percent in No. 12 alloy and 301 tons or 13 percent in deoxidizing ingot. The only noteworthy increase occurred in aluminum-silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloy, production of which rose from 944 tons in March to 1,158 tons in April.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in April 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks Mar. 31, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Apr. 30, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips........	511	700	618	593
New alloy sheet and clips............	3,955	3,750	3,719	3,986
New cast scrap.......................	1,678	1,891	1,895	1,674
Borings and turnings.................	1,508	2,767	2,835	1,440
Grindings and sawings................	334	225	265	294
Dross and skimmings..................	728	733	689	772
Miscellaneous........................	1,679	1,251	1,219	1,711
Total plant scrap..............	10,393	11,317	11,240	10,470
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil.............................	104	274	265	113
Old wire and cable...................	42	24	22	44
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils....	426	316	404	338
Old alloy sheet......................	391	474	398	467
Aircraft scrap.......................	14,793	2,135	3,550	13,378
Old castings and forgings............	1,946	886	1,373	1,459
Old pistons (clean)..................	196	191	226	161
Irony aluminum.......................	2,130	917	1,088	1,959
Total obsolete scrap...........	20,028	5,217	7,326	17,919
Total aluminum scrap...........	30,421	16,534	18,566	28,389

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in April 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Mar. 31, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Apr. 30, 1947
Pure (98.5%)	251	90	104	237
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,206	1,158	1,305	1,059
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	662	303	375	590
No. 12	1,596	2,271	2,031	1,836
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2,147	2,336	2,119	2,364
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,380	6,457	5,700	4,137
Copper- or silicon-nickel	226	137	83	280
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,523	1,988	1,567	2,944
Aluminum hardeners	286	89	138	237
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	244	400	371	273
Miscellaneous	2,985	1,601	1,608	2,978
Total	15,506	16,830	15,401	16,935
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		22		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 80		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		-125		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		-540		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		16,107		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
J. A. KRUG, Secretary
JAMES BOYD, Director

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For release October 30, 1947.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 41

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN MAY 1947

Production of aluminum alloy ingot at secondary smelters decreased 11 percent in May for the second month in succession, falling to 14,983 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Weakness in the aluminum scrap market, as supply continued to exceed demand, depressed prices of ingot from half a cent to a cent and a half a pound, No. 12 ingot (No. 2 grade) selling in New York for 14 cents. This condition existed in the aluminum scrap industry while a record for monthly consumption of zinc scrap was being established. While both of these kinds of scrap are largely plant scrap, the aluminum is chiefly solids or borings and turnings while most zinc scrap consists of byproduct residues. Ingot makers' aluminum scrap consumption totalled 16,868 tons in May, 1,698 tons less than in April.

The largest decrease in scrap consumption, as had been the case in April, occurred in new alloy sheet and clips, largest plant scrap item, the drop being 649 tons or 17 percent. Consumption of aircraft scrap decreased 348 tons to 3,202 tons, that of old castings and forgings 253 tons, to 1,120 tons and treatment of irony aluminum declined 137 tons to 951 tons. There were no significant increases but use of borings and turnings, one of the major items, which had increased 6 percent in April, declined only 2 percent in May.

Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy, which had decreased 895 tons in April, fell another 860 tons in May to 5,597 tons and that of "Other copper" alloy, which had increased slightly in April declined 575 tons in May to 1,761 tons. None of the major items registered an increase for the month.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap1/ in May 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks April 30, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks May 31, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S & 3S sheet and clips........	593	585	577	601
New alloy sheet and clips..........	3,986	3,263	3,070	4,179
New cast scrap.....................	1,674	2,411	1,750	2,335
Borings and turnings...............	1,440	2,748	2,772	1,416
Grindings and sawings..............	294	59	140	213
Dross and skimmings................	772	896	782	886
Miscellaneous......................	1,711	938	1,392	1,257
Total plant scrap..............	10,470	10,900	10,483	10,887
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil...........................	113	257	288	82
Old wire and cable.................	44	17	23	38
Old 2S & 3S sheet & utensils.......	338	276	195	419
Old alloy sheet....................	467	395	409	453
Aircraft scrap.....................	13,378	1,950	3,202	12,126
Old castings and forgings..........	1,459	1,376	1,120	1,715
Old pistons (clean)................	161	205	197	169
Irony aluminum.....................	1,959	1,084	951	2,092
Total obsolete scrap...........	17,919	5,560	6,385	17,094
Total aluminum scrap...............	28,389	16,460	16,868	27,981

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys[1] in May 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks April 30, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks May 31, 1947
Pure (98.5%)	237	132	76	293
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,059	1,193	976	1,276
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	590	532	406	716
No. 12	1,836	1,923	1,828	1,931
Other copper (Max. Si 2.5%)	2,364	1,761	2,153	1,972
Copper-Silicon (each over 2.5%)	4,137	5,597	5,041	4,693
Copper- or silicon-nickel	280	155	124	311
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	2,944	2,121	1,780	3,285
Aluminum hardaners	237	175	186	226
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	2/ 338	346	155	529
Miscellaneous	2/2,913	1,048	883	3,078
Total	16,935	14,983	13,608	18,310
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		21		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		-110		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		-113		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		-525		
Net total alluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		14,256		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Revised figures

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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For release November 4, 1947.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 42

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JUNE 1947

Production of aluminum alloy ingot at secondary smelters decreased in June by the same percentage as in April and May, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Output totaled 13,384 short tons, 11 percent less than in May, and was smaller than in any month since December 1945. The trend was upward during all of 1946 but has been sharply downward since then. Prices of both alloy ingot and scrap declined during the first half of 1947 but those paid by dealers for borings and turnings decreased proportionately more than prices for clippings or new cast scrap.

Aluminum scrap consumption declined with ingot production, totaling 15,623 tons in June but use of plant scrap decreased more than that of obsolete scrap because of a 408-ton increase in treatment of old alloy sheet. Consumption of aircraft scrap, the largest item in June, decreased 509 tons or 16 percent. Use of new alloy sheet and clips declined from 3,070 tons in May to 2,461 tons in June and that of borings and turnings from 2,772 tons to 2,444 tons.

Production of ingot for deoxidizing, chemicals and other destructive uses, which had increased 7 percent in May, registered another small increase in June when its output rose to 2,208 tons. Production of "Other copper" ingot was virtually the same as in May, but output of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy decreased 1,192 tons to a total of 4,405 tons, and that of aluminum-silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloy 513 tons to a total for June of 680 tons.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in June 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons.

Item	Stocks May 31, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks June 30, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.......	601	431	435	597
New alloy sheet and clips...........	4,179	2,410	2,461	4,128
New cast scrap......................	2,335	1,853	1,776	2,412
Borings and turnings................	1,416	2,103	2,444	1,075
Grindings and sawings...............	213	63	58	218
Dross and skimmings.................	886	625	746	765
Miscellaneous.......................	1,257	1,234	1,630	861
Total plant scrap..................	10,887	8,719	9,550	10,056
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil............................	82	209	129	162
Old wire and cable..................	38	21	40	19
Old 2S & 3S sheet & utensils........	419	364	297	486
Old alloy sheet.....................	453	1,165	817	801
Aircraft scrap......................	12,126	1,876	2,693	11,309
Old castings and forgings...........	1,715	1,359	1,145	1,929
Old pistons (clean).................	169	226	236	159
Irony aluminum......................	2,092	621	716	1,997
Total obsolete scrap............	17,094	5,841	6,073	16,862
Total aluminum scrap............	27,981	14,560	15,623	26,918

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in June 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks May 31, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks June 30, 1947
Pure (98.5%)	293	257	115	435
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,276	680	778	1,178
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	716	360	447	629
No. 12	1,931	1,759	1,889	1,801
Other copper (Max. Si 2.5%)	1,972	1,739	1,334	2,377
Copper-Silicon (each over 2.5%)	4,693	4,405	4,557	4,541
Copper-or silicon-nickel	311	112	151	272
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	3,285	2,208	2,570	2,923
Aluminum hardeners	226	229	164	291
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	529	335	459	405
Miscellaneous	3,078	1,300	1,181	3,197
Total	18,310	13,384	13,645	18,049
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		6		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		-73		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		-85		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		-279		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		12,953		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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For release November 18, 1947.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 43

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JULY 1947

Output of aluminum ingot by secondary smelters, which had decreased 11 percent in each of the 3 preceding months, fell 14 percent to 11,461 short tons in July, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Aluminum scrap consumption declined to 12,815 tons, but scrap receipts were still lower, causing ingot makers' stocks to fall to 24,522 tons.

The slackening of activity during June was most evident in plant scrap consumption which declined 25 percent. Use of borings and turnings, which in 1945 comprised half of the total aluminum scrap consumption by ingot makers, fell 29 percent in July to 1,746 tons. Treatment of new cast scrap declined 363 tons or 20 percent. Most of the obsolete scrap items also registered decreases in consumption but that of aircraft scrap declined only 3 percent, enabling that classification to continue as the largest.

The decline in production of ingot was general, affecting all the major items. Output of deoxidizing ingot, after rising moderately in May and June, decreased 16 percent to 1,862 tons in July. The smallest decline in a major item was 3 percent or 53 tons in "Other copper" alloy. Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys fell 334 tons or 8 percent and that of No. 12 ingot 292 tons to a total for the month of 1,467 tons.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in July 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Item	Stocks June 30, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks July 31, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	597	533	479	651
New alloy sheet and clips	4,128	2,267	2,436	3,959
New cast scrap	2,412	1,316	1,413	2,315
Borings and turnings	1,075	1,673	1,746	1,002
Grindings and sawings	218	20	38	200
Dross and skimmings	765	536	647	654
Miscellaneous	861	623	444	1,040
Total plant scrap	10,056	6,968	7,203	9,821
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil	162	262	283	141
Old wire and cable	19	27	35	11
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	486	186	162	510
Old alloy sheet	2/ 263	171	204	230
Aircraft scrap	2/11,847	917	2,908	9,856
Old castings and forgings	1,929	1,504	1,041	2,392
Old pistons (clean)	159	119	149	129
Irony aluminum	1,997	265	830	1,432
Total obsolete scrap	16,862	3,451	5,612	14,701
Total aluminum scrap	26,918	10,419	12,815	24,522

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll

2/ Revised figures.

Table 2. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in July 1947, at secondary smelters, in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks June 30, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks July 31, 1947
Pure (98.5%)	435	2/ -2	108	325
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,178	706	654	1,230
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	629	278	349	558
No. 12	1,801	1,467	1,654	1,614
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2,377	1,686	1,792	2,271
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	4,541	4,071	4,065	4,547
Copper- or silicon-nickel	272	184	192	264
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	2,923	1,862	2,359	2,426
Aluminum hardeners	291	251	117	425
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	405	205	195	415
Miscellaneous	3,197	753	886	3,064
Total	18,049	11,461	12,371	17,139
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		15		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		-51		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		-76		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		-342		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		11,007		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary aluminum smelter to another.

2/ Negative production indicates consumption greater than production.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 44

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN AUGUST 1947

Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters in August totaled 13,684 short tons compared with 11,461 tons in July, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. This increase in recovery of aluminum from scrap was accompanied by similar increases in recovery of secondary copper by brass ingot makers and of secondary zinc at zinc plants but the downward trend of production at secondary lead smelters continued. Aluminum scrap consumption by ingot makers was 15,314 tons, 20 percent more than in July, but scrap receipts were only 12,744 tons, causing stocks to decline to 21,952 tons. Stiffening demand caused fractional increases in prices of both scrap and ingot.

Aircraft scrap consumption totaled 3,741 tons in August, representing an increase of 833 tons over the July total. The monthly ratio of aircraft scrap consumption to total aluminum scrap consumption by secondary aluminum custom smelters varied between 1 to 4 and 1 to 5 in 1946 and 1947, but averaged only 1 to 35 in 1945 (the first year that aircraft scrap from the war was available in any considerable quantity.) Use of old castings and forgings rose 416 tons or 40 percent in August, and that of irony aluminum 296 tons or 36 percent. Much of both these items came originally from the breaking up and sorting of aircraft scrap. Notable increases in plant scrap consumption in August were 465 tons to a total of 2,211 tons in borings and turnings and 284 tons to a total of 2,720 tons in new alloy sheet and clips.

Increases in aluminum ingot production were large in all the important items - 32 percent to a total of 5,376 tons in aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy, 32 percent to 2,450 tons in deoxidizing ingot, 35 percent to 2,270 tons in "Other copper" alloy and 27 percent to 1,870 tons in No. 12 ingot.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen and A. J. McDermid under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/
in August 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight
in short tons.

Item	Stocks July 31, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Aug. 31, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	651	586	598	639
New alloy sheet and clips	3,959	2,198	2,720	3,437
New cast scrap	2,315	1,130	1,399	2,046
Borings and turnings	1,002	2,092	2,211	883
Grindings and sawings	200	103	94	209
Dross and skimmings	654	686	652	688
Miscellaneous	1,040	535	533	1,042
Total plant scrap	9,821	7,330	8,207	8,944
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil	141	155	151	145
Old wire and cable	11	15	18	8
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils ...	510	151	158	503
Old alloy sheet	23	284	295	219
Aircraft scrap	9,856	2,296	3,741	8,411
Old castings and forgings	2,392	1,266	1,457	2,201
Old pistons (clean)	129	153	161	121
Irony aluminum	1,432	1,094	1,126	1,400
Total obsolete scrap	14,701	5,414	7,107	13,008
Total aluminum scrap	24,522	12,744	15,314	21,952

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys[1/] in August 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Kind of alloy	Stocks July 31, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Aug. 31, 1947
Pure (98.5%)	325	132	234	223
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,230	602	864	968
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	558	232	268	522
No. 12	1,614	1,870	2,000	1,484
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2,271	2,270	2,673	1,868
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	4,547	5,376	5,652	4,271
Copper- or silicon-nickel..............	264	153	192	225
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses ..	2,426	2,450	2,595	2,281
Aluminum hardeners	425	142	203	364
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	415	486	543	358
Miscellaneous	3,064	2/ -29	3/-516	3,551
Total	17,139	13,684	14,708	16,115
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		13		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 78		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 108		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 399		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,112		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Negative production indicates consumption greater than production.

3/ Negative shipments indicates receipts greater than shipments.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 45-46

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1947

Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters totaled 14,739 short tons in September and 16,326 tons in October, according to a delayed report by the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The increased rate of production in each of those two months over the August total of 13,684 tons accompanied the rising demand for primary aluminum, and accentuated the growing shortage of both primary and secondary aluminum. Aluminum scrap consumption by ingot makers in September totaled 16,660 tons, a gain of 9 percent over August use, and in October, 18,110 tons, a further increase of 9 percent over September figures. Fractional increases in the prices of some scrap items were recorded during the period, as a result of increasing scarcity of the better grades.

Use of aircraft scrap totaled 3,285 tons in September and 3,661 tons during October, compared with 3,741 tons in August. However, receipts of this material failed to keep pace with consumption, and inventories declined from 8,411 tons on August 31 to 5,737 tons on October 31. It is of interest to note that practically all of the increased use of aluminum scrap during the two months was in the items of plant scrap, as the consumption of old scrap remained almost the same. This is believed to indicate the pattern of use for some time to come, since most aluminum currently is being made into products of longer life expectancy, and the consequent return of old scrap for melting should gradually diminish in proportion to new scrap used. Consumption of plant scrap in October was 10,663 tons, or 30 percent more than the 8,207 tons used in August.

Production of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1%) alloy ingot was increased substantially in September and October over that in August. Output of No. 12 ingot also was considerably increased, and production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5%) alloy continued a rising trend, but that of deoxidizing ingot rose slightly in September and declined by a similar tonnage in October.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in September 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Aug. 31, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Sept. 30, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	639	873	670	842
New alloy sheet and clips.........	3,437	4,125	2,941	4,621
New cast scrap....................	2,046	1,174	1,526	1,694
Borings and turnings..............	883	2,032	2,106	809
Grindings and sawings.............	209	154	157	206
Dross and skimmings...............	688	643	611	720
Miscellaneous.....................	1,042	1,621	1,464	1,199
Total plant scrap...............	8,944	10,622	9,475	10,091
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil..........................	145	269	232	182
Old wire and cable................	8	16	12	12
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils....	503	207	196	514
Old alloy sheet...................	219	430	445	204
Aircraft scrap....................	8,411	2,146	3,285	7,272
Old castings and forgings.........	2,201	1,375	1,665	1,911
Old pistons (clean)...............	121	113	121	113
Irony aluminum....................	1,400	1,420	1,229	1,591
Total obsolete scrap............	13,008	5,976	7,185	11,799
Total aluminum scrap............	21,952	16,598	16,660	21,890

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll

Table 2. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in September 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Aug. 31, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Sept. 30 1947
Pure (98.5%)	223	284	256	251
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	968	1,126	962	1,132
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	522	451	348	625
No. 12	1,484	2,361	2,367	1,478
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,868	1,745	1,212	2,401
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	4,271	5,447	5,554	4,164
Copper- or silicon-nickel	225	283	195	313
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	2,281	2,575	2,606	2,250
Aluminum hardeners	364	114	168	310
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	358	308	267	399
Miscellaneous	3,551	45	155	3,441
Total	16,115	14,739	14,090	16,764
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum		8		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 87		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 133		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 556		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,971		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

Table 3. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in October 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Item	Stocks Sept. 30, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Oct. 31, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	842	1,018	931	929
New alloy sheet and clips	4,621	3,126	3,530	4,217
New cast scrap	1,694	1,865	1,657	1,902
Borings and turnings	809	2,696	2,637	868
Grinding and sawings	206	205	86	325
Dross and skimmings	720	538	560	698
Miscellaneous	1,199	1,584	1,262	1,521
Total plant scrap	10,091	11,032	10,663	10,460
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil	182	177	174	185
Old wire and cable	12	50	31	31
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils	514	224	203	535
Old alloy sheet	204	422	417	209
Aircraft scrap	7,272	2,126	3,661	5,737
Old castings and forgings	1,911	1,633	1,768	1,776
Old pistons (clean)	113	177	201	89
Irony aluminum	1,591	1,049	992	1,648
Total obsolete scrap	11,799	5,858	7,447	10,210
Total aluminum scrap	21,890	16,890	18,110	20,670

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll

Table 4. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in October 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Kind of alloy	Stocks Sept. 30, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Oct. 31 1947
Pure (98.5%)	251	214	189	276
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,132	1,270	1,186	1,216
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	625	444	422	647
No. 12	1,478	2,459	2,424	1,513
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2,401	2,453	2,797	2,057
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	4,164	6,193	6,610	3,747
Copper- or silicon-nickel	313	260	248	325
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	2,250	2,463	2,507	2,206
Aluminum hardeners	310	246	222	334
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	399	141	281	259
Miscellaneous	3,441	183	754	2,870
Total	16,764	16,326	17,640	15,450
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		20		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 109		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 124		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 615		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		15,498		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 47-48

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1947

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters, which had risen to 16,326 short tons in October, declined to 14,502 tons in November, then increased slightly to total 15,245 tons in December, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. This placed the preliminary total for 1947 at 190,144 tons of ingot produced, or 8 percent less than the 207,574 tons produced in 1946. Scrap buying by ingot makers during October and November was slow, probably because of slowly rising prices. In turn, prices of ingot climbed also in December, and at the end of the year certain types of secondary ingot again were selling at higher prices than the corresponding grades of primary ingot.

Aluminum scrap consumption by ingot makers in November totaled 16,313 tons, or 11 percent less than in October, but increased 4 percent in December, to 16,945 tons. As had been indicated previously, ingot makers were again placing more reliance on new plant scrap — use of this material remained at about the same level during the last three months of the year, and fluctuations of scrap use were manifested in the old scrap items. Consumption of old scrap declined 27 percent in November, compared with the October total, then gained 11 percent in December over November figures. Use of aircraft scrap was only 2,147 tons in November and 2,328 tons in December, compared with 3,661 tons in October. Consumption of new alloy sheet and clips declined 10 percent in November to 3,210 tons, then gained 8 percent in December to 3,464 tons.

The rising trend in output of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5%) alloy was interrupted in November by a decline of 6 percent, but an increase of 8 percent was registered in December compared with November. Production of most other alloy types displayed the general trend of a decline in November and recovery in December, but output of one important item, aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1%) alloy, showed declines in both months, continuing the trend first evidenced in October.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in November 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Oct. 31, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Nov. 30, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips....	929	964	953	940
New alloy sheet and clips........	4,217	2,581	3,210	3,588
New cast scrap..................	1,902	1,089	1,296	1,695
Borings and turnings............	868	2,688	2,435	1,121
Grindings and sawings...........	325	421	206	540
Dross and skimmings.............	698	550	651	597
Miscellaneous...................	1,521	1,739	1,709	1,551
Total plant scrap............	10,460	10,032	10,460	10,032
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil........................	185	138	134	189
Old wire and cable..............	31	107	37	101
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils...	535	277	235	577
Old alloy sheet.................	209	676	635	250
Aircraft scrap..................	2/ 4,469	2,175	2,147	4,497
Old castings and forgings.......	1,776	1,441	1,330	1,887
Old pistons (clean).............	89	253	168	174
Irony aluminum..................	1,648	1,179	1,167	1,660
Total obsolete scrap.........	2/ 8,942	6,246	5,853	9,335
Total aluminum scrap.........	2/19,402	16,278	16,313	19,367

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Corrected inventory.

Table 2. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in November 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Kind of alloy	Stocks Oct. 31, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Nov. 30, 1947
Pure (98.5%)	276	138	175	239
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,216	1,135	1,158	1,193
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	647	433	542	538
No. 12	1,513	1,953	2,147	1,319
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2,057	1,346	1,314	2,089
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,747	5,868	5,845	3,770
Copper- or silicon-nickel	325	90	79	336
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	2,206	2,331	2,410	2,127
Aluminum hardeners	334	496	416	414
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	259	227	217	269
Miscellaneous	2,870	485	87	3,268
Total	15,450	14,502	14,390	15,562
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum		23		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 97		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 186		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 556		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,686		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

Table 3. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in December 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Item	Stocks Nov. 30, 1947	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Dec. 31, 1947
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	940	916	858	998
New alloy sheet and clips..........	3,588	3,132	3,464	3,256
New cast scrap....................	1,695	2,380	1,717	2,358
Borings and turnings...............	1,121	2,512	2,393	1,240
Grinding and sawings..............	540	42	124	458
Dross and skimmings...............	597	659	700	556
Miscellaneous.....................	1,551	2,111	1,214	2,448
Total plant scrap..............	10,032	11,752	10,470	11,314
Obsolete scrap:				
Old foil..........................	189	189	163	215
Old wire and cable................	101	22	46	77
Old 2S and 3S sheet & utensils....	577	294	292	579
Old alloy sheet...................	250	454	455	249
Aircraft scrap....................	4,497	1,590	2,328	3,759
Old castings and forgings.........	1,887	1,673	1,602	1,958
Old pistons (clean)...............	174	306	281	199
Irony aluminum....................	1,660	1,572	1,308	1,924
Total obsolete scrap..........	9,335	6,100	6,475	8,960
Total aluminum scrap..........	19,367	17,852	16,945	20,274

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 4. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in December 1947, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Kind of alloy	Stocks Nov. 30, 1947	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Dec. 31, 1947
Pure (98.5%)	239	121	159	201
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,193	892	1,071	1,014
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	538	600	470	668
No. 12	1,319	2,560	2,073	1,806
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	2,089	1,419	1,560	1,948
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,770	6,352	6,144	3,978
Copper- or silicon-nickel	336	45	82	299
Deoxidizing & other destructive uses	2,127	2,747	2,988	1,886
Aluminum hardeners	414	239	311	342
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	269	234	255	248
Miscellaneous	3,268	36	2/ -260	3,564
Total	15,562	15,245	14,853	15,954

Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys	24
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys	- 104
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys	- 144
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys	- 566
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap	14,455

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Negative shipments indicate receipts greater than shipments.

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For release May 21, 1948.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 49

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JANUARY 1948

Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters totaled 14,994 short tons in January, a decline of less than 2 percent from the 15,245 tons produced in December, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. As had been the case in November and December, scrap buying by ingot makers was slow because of rising prices and steadily declining supplies of the more desirable grades of scrap. This trend was reflected in alloy ingot prices by a continued upward movement--certain types of secondary ingot, that at the beginning of the year were selling at prices higher than those for the corresponding types of primary ingot, further advanced during January by an average of one-quarter cent.

Total consumption of aluminum scrap remained the same as in December, as did the use of the two general classes of plant scrap and obsolete scrap. The difference between the consumption figures for the two classes in December and January was occasionned by the reclassification of foil as a plant scrap item. Foil had been carried previously as an item of old scrap, but most of that reported is believed to be new scrap instead of old. Use of alloy sheet and clips and of new cast scrap declined substantially in January, but consumption of dross and skimmings increased 57 percent, indicating that secondary smelters were turning to less desirable materials to continue operations. Use of aircraft scrap, the most important item of obsolete scrap, increased 9 percent.

Output of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy continued its rising trend, increasing 2 percent in January over December. Production of deoxidizing ingot fell to 2,384 tons, approximately the level reached in November. Output of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1 percent) alloy, after declining for three successive months, increased 29 percent to 1,155 tons in January.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in January 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Jan. 1, 1948 2/	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Jan. 31, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips...	991	631	869	753
New alloy sheet and clips........	3,288	2,917	3,150	3,055
New cast scrap..................	2,363	1,451	1,490	2,324
Borings and turnings............	1,228	2,315	2,424	1,119
Grindings and sawings...........	455	50	122	383
Dross and skimmings.............	563	1,172	1,098	637
New foil........................	218	174	165	227
Miscellaneous...................	3,013	583	1,325	2,271
Total plant scrap.............	12,119	9,293	10,643	10,769
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable..............	77	23	59	41
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	579	292	313	558
Old alloy sheet.................	213	480	469	224
Aircraft scrap..................	3,691	2,137	2,533	3,295
Old castings and forgings.......	1,789	2,027	1,637	2,179
Old pistons (clean).............	199	328	300	227
Irony aluminum..................	1,924	475	990	1,409
Total obsolete scrap.........	8,472	5,762	6,301	7,933
Total aluminum scrap.........	20,591	15,055	16,944	18,702

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Inventories adjusted.

Table 2. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in January 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Kind of Alloy	Stocks Jan. 1, 1948 2/	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Jan. 31, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	192	182	229	145
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)	1,014	1,155	1,083	1,086
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	670	342	337	675
No. 12	1,804	1,831	2,266	1,369
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,821	830	1,302	1,349
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	4,056	6,455	6,980	3,531
Copper- or silicon-nickel	332	204	265	271
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,915	2,384	2,817	1,482
Aluminum hardeners	335	422	383	374
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	469	223	251	441
Miscellaneous	2,506	966	798	2,674
Total	15,114	14,994	16,711	13,397
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum		16		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 125		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 163		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 509		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		14,213		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped.

2/ Inventories adjusted.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary   JAMES BOYD, Director

For release June 12, 1948.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 50

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ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN FEBRUARY 1948

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters was 15,978 short tons in February, a gain of 7 percent over January, and the highest production since October, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. This increase was apparently accomplished by a drain on scrap inventories, as smelters found it difficult to satisfy their scrap requirements in the rapidly tightening market. Despite the supply situation, scrap prices exhibited no material increase during the month, but the prices of most grades of ingot advanced approximately one-half cent.

Total consumption of aluminum scrap increased 6 percent, from 16,994 tons in January to 17,987 tons in February. Most of the increased use was in old scrap items, consumption of which gained 13 percent, while the use of plant scrap as a whole rose only 2 percent. It is interesting to note, however, that the two desirable grades of new alloy sheet and clips and new cast scrap showed increases in use during the month, but use of other types of new scrap, such as borings and turnings, declined. Consumption of the two most important items of old scrap, aircraft scrap and old castings and forgings, increased substantially.

Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy continued the rising trend evident since November, and reached the highest point since March 1947. Output of deoxidizing ingot, after declining in January, increased 11 percent in the following month. Production of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1 percent) alloy exhibited a slight decline in February, but the loss was offset by a compensating gain in output of No. 12 alloy.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in February 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Jan. 31, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Feb. 29, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	753	605	638	720
New alloy sheet and clips.........	3,055	3,201	3,422	2,834
New cast scrap....................	2,324	1,828	1,915	2,237
Borings and turnings..............	1,119	2,271	2,197	1,193
Grindings and sawings.............	383	54	95	342
Dross and skimmings...............	637	1,038	1,036	639
New Foil..........................	227	133	152	208
Miscellaneous.....................	2,271	637	1,381	1,527
Total plant scrap.............	10,769	9,767	10,836	9,700
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable................	41	80	67	54
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	558	379	375	562
Old alloy sheet...................	224	476	422	278
Aircraft scrap....................	3,295	2,268	3,072	2,491
Old castings and forgings.........	2,179	1,929	1,990	2,118
Old pistons (clean)...............	227	300	330	197
Irony aluminum....................	1,409	553	895	1,067
Total obsolete scrap..........	7,933	5,985	7,151	6,767
Total aluminum scrap..........	18,702	15,752	17,987	16,467

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in February 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Kind of Alloy	Stocks Jan. 31, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Feb. 29, 1948
Pure	145	344	232	257
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	1,086	1,117	1,180	1,023
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	675	390	605	460
No. 12	1,369	1,893	1,973	1,289
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,349	1,013	1,160	1,202
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,531	6,884	7,226	3,189
Copper- or silicon-nickel	271	220	243	248
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,482	2,639	2,971	1,150
Aluminum hardeners	374	312	369	317
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	441	280	284	437
Miscellaneous	2,674	886	930	2,630
Total	13,397	15,978	17,173	12,202
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum		22		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 114		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 159		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 540		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		15,187		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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For release July 24, 1948.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 52

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN APRIL 1948

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters declined 28 percent to total only 13,169 short tons in April, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Despite the decreased consumption of scrap that accompanied the decline in ingot production, stocks of scrap on hand were further reduced during the month, and it was apparent that the shortage of aluminum scrap was strongly affecting ingot-maker operations. Prices of most scrap items advanced from one-half cent to a cent a pound, and prices of some types of alloy ingot increased as much as 3 cents a pound--a further widening of the price differential between corresponding grades of primary and secondary ingot.

Total consumption of scrap by ingot makers was 15,250 tons in April, a decline of 20 percent from the 18,282 tons used in March. The apparent discrepancy between the decline in scrap consumption and that of ingot production may be accounted for by the serious scrap shortage, which resulted in a progressive drop in the grade of scrap finding its way to consuming plants. The trend of use toward old scrap items was apparently halted, as consumption of that type of scrap decreased in greater proportion than that of new scrap. However, the relative gains occurred in use of the low-grade new scrap items such as turnings and borings (decrease only 7 percent) and dross and skimmings (increased use, 32 percent); whereas the consumption of new alloy sheet and clips, the most important item, declined 31 percent. Consumption of all old scrap items declined substantially, the most important contributing factor being a loss of 667 tons or 26 percent in use of aircraft scrap.

Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) dropped 1,798 tons or 34 percent, after 4 successive monthly increases. Output of deoxidizing ingot also declined substantially, totaling 2,356 tons in April, or 32 percent less than in March. Production of No. 12 alloy declined 28 percent, and of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1 percent) alloy, 6 percent.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in April 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Mar. 31, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Apr. 30, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	622	568	718	472
New alloy sheet and clips.........	2,609	2,488	2,950	2,147
New cast scrap....................	1,975	1,102	1,338	1,739
Borings and turnings..............	1,183	2,531	2,480	1,234
Grindings and sawings.............	263	117	137	243
Dross and skimmings...............	641	971	1,074	538
New foil..........................	165	91	76	180
Miscellaneous.....................	1,161	402	510	1,053
Total plant scrap.............	8,619	8,270	9,283	7,606
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable................	36	26	26	36
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	489	375	340	524
Old alloy sheet...................	245	272	346	171
Aircraft scrap....................	2,381	2,021	2,566	1,836
Old castings and forgings.........	2,383	1,479	1,555	2,307
Old pistons (clean)...............	209	277	278	208
Irony aluminum....................	1,064	1,315	856	1,523
Total obsolete scrap..........	6,807	5,765	5,967	6,605
Total aluminum scrap..........	15,426	14,035	15,250	14,211

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in April 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Kind of Alloy	Stocks Mar. 31, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Apr. 30, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	346	160	231	275
Silicon (max Cu. 1%)	988	939	1,020	907
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	392	366	402	356
No. 12	1,371	1,474	1,650	1,195
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,492	524	944	1,072
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,975	5,298	5,652	3,621
Copper- or silicon-nickel	246	390	402	234
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,195	2,356	2,487	1,064
Aluminum hardeners	350	345	267	428
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	346	330	197	479
Miscellaneous	2,843	987	1,059	2,771
Total	13,544	13,169	14,311	12,402
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum		29		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 67		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 109		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 451		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		12,571		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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For release AUGUST 26, 1948.

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 53

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN MAY 1948

Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters gained 11 percent in May, totaling 14,629 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Much of the increased scrap consumption that resulted in greater production of ingot was due to accelerated use of the more desirable grades of scrap. It was apparent that the higher scrap prices were bringing into the scrap market surplus castings and wrought products that had been held for possible resale as usable materials rather than as scrap. Prices of scrap items advanced, on the average, about one cent a pound, and prices of the various grade of ingot continued to climb, with increases up to two cents a pound. There was no apparent lessening of demand for aluminum, even with secondary ingot selling at a considerable premium over the relatively unobtainable primary ingot.

Consumption of aluminum scrap by ingot makers totaled 16,423 tons in May, a gain of 8 percent over the 15,250 tons used in April. The trend of use toward the old scrap items, after having been interrupted in April, was apparently renewed, as consumption of old scrap increased in greater proportion than that of new scrap. Consumption of old castings and forgings gained 28 percent, and that of irony aluminum rose 38 percent, but use of aircraft scrap declined 11 percent. Use of new alloy sheet and clips, the most important new scrap item, increased 16 percent, but consumption of borings and turnings gained only 3 percent, and that of dross and skimmings decreased 28 percent.

Output of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy recovered most of its April loss, gaining 1,669 tons or 32 percent. Production of deoxidizing ingot also increased substantially, totaling 17 percent more than in April. Output of No. 12 alloy and of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1 percent) alloy continued to decline.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in May 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Apr. 30, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks May 31, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.......	472	884	860	496
New alloy sheet and clips...........	2,147	3,359	3,412	2,094
New cast scrap......................	1,739	1,728	1,573	1,894
Borings and turnings................	1,234	2,144	2,549	829
Grindings and sawings...............	243	41	51	233
Dross and skimmings.................	538	773	769	542
New foil............................	180	54	79	155
Miscellaneous.......................	1,053	379	619	813
Total plant scrap................	7,606	9,362	9,912	7,056
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable..................	36	14	17	33
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils....	524	305	373	456
Old alloy sheet.....................	171	372	361	182
Aircraft scrap......................	1,836	2,258	2,291	1,803
Old castings and forgings...........	2,307	1,566	1,984	1,889
Old pistons (clean).................	208	238	302	144
Irony aluminum......................	1,523	1,034	1,183	1,374
Total obsolete scrap.............	6,605	5,787	6,511	5,881
Total aluminum scrap.............	14,211	15,149	16,423	12,937

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks production and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in May 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Kind of Alloy	Stocks Apr. 30, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks May 31, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	275	201	203	273
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	907	1,037	1,103	841
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	356	307	369	294
No. 12	1,195	1,409	1,600	1,004
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,072	698	763	1,007
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,621	6,967	7,111	3,477
Copper- or silicon-nickel	234	290	306	218
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,064	2,745	2,493	1,316
Aluminum hardeners	428	295	381	342
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	479	216	333	362
Miscellaneous	2,771	464	1,151	2,084
Total	12,402	14,629	15,813	11,218
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		16		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 142		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 95		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 500		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,908		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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For release OCTOBER 7, 1948

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 54

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JUNE 1948

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters gained 5 percent in June to total 15,312 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. As had been the case in May, a large portion of the increased production was due to increased consumption of the more desirable grades of scrap--items that the higher prices had brought into the market as scrap rather than as directly useable material. However, it was apparent that the significant increases in receipts of scrap occurred in the lower-grade items such as turnings and borings, aircraft scrap, and irony aluminum. The net result was a substantial degradation in the average quality of the scrap stocks held by the smelters. Prices of both scrap and secondary ingot increased during June, and a further widening of the price differential between corresponding grades of primary and secondary ingot was apparent, despite the rise in price of primary.

Use of aluminum scrap by ingot makers was 3 percent greater than in May, totaling 16,964 tons in June compared with 16,423 tons consumed in the preceding month. Consumption of new scrap increased 6 percent, but use of old scrap items declined 1 percent. Consumption of new alloy sheet and clips, the most abundant new scrap item, increased 5 percent; that of borings and turnings, 3 percent; and that of new cast scrap, 7 percent. In the old scrap items, use of old castings and forgings gained 10 percent, but consumption of aircraft scrap declined 8 percent and that of irony aluminum, 27 percent.

Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy exhibited a slight decline, totaling 6,937 tons compared with 6,967 tons in May. However, output of deoxidizing ingot gained 8 percent, and that of No. 12 alloy, 45 percent. Production of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1 percent) alloy continued to decline, totaling only 976 tons in June.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in June 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Item	Stocks May 31, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks June 30, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips........	496	783	806	473
New alloy sheet and clips............	2,094	3,465	3,573	1,986
New cast scrap.......................	1,894	1,407	1,677	1,624
Borings and turnings.................	829	3,097	2,618	1,308
Grindings and sawings................	233	115	121	227
Dross and skimmings..................	542	1,085	956	671
New foil.............................	155	52	62	145
Miscellaneous........................	813	662	705	770
Total plant scrap................	7,056	10,666	10,518	7,204
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable...................	33	68	32	69
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils.....	456	758	579	635
Old alloy sheet......................	182	441	397	226
Aircraft scrap.......................	1,803	2,523	2,100	2,226
Old castings and forgings............	1,889	1,960	2,175	1,674
Old pistons (clean)..................	144	316	289	171
Irony aluminum.......................	1,374	1,609	874	2,109
Total obsolete scrap.............	5,881	7,675	6,446	7,110
Total aluminum scrap.............	12,937	18,341	16,964	14,314

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in June 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Kind of Alloy	Stocks May 31, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks June 30, 1948
Pure (98.5%)...........................	273	157	231	199
Silicon (max. Cu 1%)....................	841	976	928	889
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)..................	294	494	473	315
No. 12..................................	1,004	2,051	2,072	983
Other copper (max Si 2.5%)..............	1,007	428	371	1,064
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).........	3,477	6,937	7,439	2,975
Copper- or silicon-nickel...............	218	372	360	230
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses.	1,316	2,860	3,024	1,152
Aluminum hardeners......................	342	162	215	289
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys..................	362	107	205	264
Miscellaneous...........................	2,084	768	826	2,026
Total...............................	11,218	15,312	16,144	10,386
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys....		18		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys....................................		- 185		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys....................................		- 78		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys...........................		- 547		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap................		14,520		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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For release OCTOBER 13, 1948

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 55

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JULY 1948

Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters declined 7 percent in July, totaling 14,251 short tons compared with 15,312 tons in June, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The trend toward increased receipts of the less desirable grades of aluminum scrap by smelters, which had been noted in June, continued in July, with receipts of borings and turnings, aircraft scrap, and irony aluminum outweighing consumption. Although stocks of scrap at ingot-makers' plants increased substantially in these two months, the greater part of the increase occured in the low-grade scrap items, effecting a lowering in the average quality of scrap inventories held by that class of consumers. Prices of both scrap and secondary ingot continued their upward trend in July, with average increases of about one cent a pound in most items, but there were indications that the high prices were curtailing demand appreciably.

Consumption of aluminum scrap by ingot makers declined 5 percent, totaling 16,152 tons in July compared with 16,964 tons in the preceding month. Use of new scrap dropped 16 percent, but the loss was partly offset by a 13 percent gain in consumption of old scrap. Use of new alloy sheet and clips, the most important new scrap item, was off 17 percent, that of new cast scrap, 20 percent; and that of turnings and borings, 17 percent. Consumption of aircraft scrap reversed the June decline with a gain of 20 percent, and use of irony aluminum was up 82 percent, but that of old castings and forgings declined 13 percent.

Output of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy, the most widely produced type of ingot, increased 1 percent in July, totaling 7,029 tons. However, production of deoxidizing ingot declined 18 percent, that of No. 12 alloy 9 percent, and that of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1 percent) alloy 31 percent. It should be noted that production from remelt ingot purchased elsewhere has been deleted from total figures, because of the necessity, in this survey, of measuring scrap conversion at the point where the scrap loses its identity as such, and of balancing input and output for the industry as a whole.

Table 1. Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in July 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks June 30, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks July 31, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	473	1,046	678	841
New alloy sheet and clips..........	1,986	3,382	2,976	2,392
New cast scrap.....................	1,624	1,103	1,336	1,391
Borings and turnings...............	1,308	2,624	2,177	1,755
Grindings and sawings..............	227	81	45	263
Dross and skimmings................	671	900	917	654
New foil...........................	145	75	73	147
Miscellaneous......................	770	656	675	751
Total plant scrap..................	7,204	9,867	8,877	8,194
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable.................	69	47	21	95
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	635	483	536	582
Old alloy sheet....................	226	442	464	204
Aircraft scrap.....................	2,226	2,652	2,514	2,364
Old castings and forgings..........	1,674	2,637	1,898	2,413
Old pistons (clean)................	171	263	250	184
Irony aluminum.....................	2,109	2,284	1,592	2,801
Total obsolete scrap...............	7,110	8,808	7,275	8,643
Total aluminum scrap...............	14,314	18,675	16,152	16,837

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in July 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Kind of Alloy	Stocks June 30, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks July 31, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	199	123	158	164
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	889	580	692	777
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	315	406	447	274
No. 12	983	1,880	2,071	792
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,064	731	336	1,459
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,975	7,029	7,323	2,681
Copper - or silicon-nickel	230	180	227	183
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,152	2,349	2,460	1,041
Aluminum hardeners	289	283	295	277
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	264	196	183	277
Miscellaneous	2,026	494	266	2,254
Total	10,386	14,251	14,458	10,179
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		30		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 187		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 141		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 475		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,478		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 56.

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN AUGUST 1948

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters rose 16 percent to 16,586 short tons in August, and was greater than for any month since March, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The trend toward accumulation of low-grade items of scrap, which had been noted in June and July, was discontinued, and smelter receipts of some of the more desirable grades of scrap were increased in August. Total scrap inventories at smelters plants declined 4 percent during the month, the greatest decrease occurring in stocks of irony aluminum scrap. Prices of most items of aluminum scrap declined a cent a pound during the month, but no radical changes were recorded in prices of secondary ingot (still priced about seven cents a pound higher than corresponding grades of primary ingot).

Use of aluminum scrap by ingot makers gained 17 percent, totaling 18,951 tons in August compared with 16,152 tons in July. Consumption of new scrap increased 21 percent, and that of old scrap 13 percent. Use of new alloy sheet and clips was higher by 29 percent, of new 2S and 3S clips by 110 percent, and of new cast scrap by 14 percent. Consumption of aircraft scrap was about the same as in the preceding month, but use of irony aluminum increased an additional 33 percent, and that of old castings and forgings gained 14 percent.

Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy rose 13 percent to total 7,919 tons in August. Output of deoxidizing ingot reversed its July decline, rising 52 percent. Production of No. 12 ingot increased 3 percent, and that of aluminum-silicon (max. Cu 1 percent) alloy gained 66 percent to total 965 tons.

Prepared by Herbert L. Cullen under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in August 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks July 31, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Aug. 31, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	164	322	214	272
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	777	965	1,024	718
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	274	560	621	213
No. 12	792	1,928	1,844	876
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,459	387	845	1,001
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,681	7,919	6,952	3,648
Copper - or silicon-nickel	183	557	517	223
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,041	3,576	3,449	1,168
Aluminum hardeners	277	286	344	219
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	277	356	302	331
Miscellaneous	2,254	2/- 270	140	1,844
Total	10,179	16,586	16,252	10,513
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		19		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 451		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 132		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 637		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		15,385		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Indicates consumption greater than production

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in August 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks July 31, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Aug. 31, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	841	1,152	1,422	571
New alloy sheet and clips..........	2,392	4,244	3,832	2,804
New cast scrap.....................	1,391	1,231	1,521	1,101
Borings and turnings...............	1,755	2,108	2,237	1,626
Grindings and sawings..............	263	88	72	279
Dross and skimmings................	654	850	792	712
New foil...........................	147	158	118	187
Miscellaneous......................	751	581	738	594
Total plant scrap	8,194	10,412	10,732	7,874
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable.................	95	60	62	93
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	582	568	553	597
Old alloy sheet....................	204	575	504	275
Aircraft scrap.....................	2,364	2,506	2,519	2,351
Old castings and forgings..........	2,413	2,270	2,157	2,526
Old pistons (clean)................	184	377	304	257
Irony aluminum.....................	2,801	1,602	2,120	2,283
Total obsolete scrap............	8,643	7,958	8,219	8,382
Total aluminum scrap............	16,837	18,370	18,951	16,256

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary   JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 57.

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN SEPTEMBER 1948

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters dropped 10 percent to 14,891 short tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Preliminary production figures for the first nine months of 1948 show a total of 136,519 tons, as compared to 144,071 tons during the corresponding period in 1947. The September decline was attributed to production decreases in each of the three leading alloys; aluminum - copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) ingots output decreased 15 percent, deoxidizing ingots, 14 percent, and No. 12 ingots 17 percent. Production of aluminum-copper (max. Si 2.5 percent) alloys increased 17 percent during the month. A 10 percent increase in stocks of aluminum alloys at the end of September accentuated the decrease in apparent consumption already suggested by lower production. Shipments to consumers were only 13,822 tons, the lowest since July 1947.

Consumption of purchased aluminum scrap decreased 11 percent from 18,951 short tons in August to 16,929 tons in September. The greatest drop was seen in old scrap, as irony aluminum and aircraft scrap decreased 49 percent and 20 percent, respectively. Consumption of plant scrap fell only 6 percent during September. New sheet and clips were used in smaller quantities, but dross and skimmings showed a large increase over August. Prices of both aluminum scrap and secondary ingot declined approximately one cent a pound during September.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in September 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Aug. 31, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Sept. 30, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	571	764	867	468
New alloy sheet and clips..........	2,804	4,126	3,333	3,597
New cast scrap.....................	1,101	1,442	1,587	956
Borings and turnings...............	1,626	2,395	2,284	1,737
Grindings and sawings..............	279	41	43	277
Dross and skimmings................	712	993	1,162	543
New foil...........................	187	69	143	113
Miscellaneous......................	594	600	631	563
Total plant scrap...............	7,874	10,430	10,050	8,254
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable.................	93	21	63	51
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	597	588	656	529
Old alloy sheet....................	275	419	523	171
Aircraft scrap.....................	2,351	1,638	2,023	1,966
Old castings and forgings..........	2,526	2,279	2,189	2,616
Old pistons (clean)................	257	407	345	319
Irony aluminum.....................	2,283	1,310	1,080	2,513
Total obsolete scrap............	8,382	6,662	6,879	8,165
Total aluminum scrap............	16,256	17,092	16,929	16,419

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in September 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Kind of Alloy	Stocks Aug. 31, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Sept. 30, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	272	135	246	161
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	718	937	894	761
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	213	493	406	300
No. 12	876	1,594	1,222	1,248
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,001	452	617	836
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,648	6,759	5,934	4,473
Copper - or silicon-nickel	223	296	230	289
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,168	3,074	2,944	1,298
Aluminum hardeners	219	297	191	325
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	331	313	322	322
Miscellaneous	1,844	541	816	1,569
Total	10,513	14,891	13,822	11,582
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		19		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 314		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 143		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 583		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,870		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

Table 2. - Production, shipments, and stocks of primary aluminum in 1948, by months

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Sold or used		Stocks end of month short tons
			Short tons	Value F.O.B. plant	
January..........	15,549	48,767	53,832	$15,126,893	10,484
February.........	10,484	45,699	46,829	12,619,570	9,354
March............	9,354	51,874	52,805	14,820,797	8,423
April............	8,423	53,277	52,442	14,730,112	9,258
May..............	9,258	55,450	50,840	14,279,408	13,868
June.............	13,868	48,557	46,031	12,893,803	16,394
July.............	16,394	52,937	57,949	16,288,445	11,382
August...........	11,382	54,953	54,806	15,906,116	11,529
September........	11,529	53,255	54,329	15,774,947	10,455

Foreign trade. - Total imports of aluminum ingot remained virtually unchanged in September. The imports from Europe, however, were almost entirely from the United Kingdom, in contrast to August when they were distributed between United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Norway. Shipments to France were largely responsible for the increase in exports of alloy ingot and slab. Exports of sheets, plates, and strips to Europe increased because of shipments to Finland and Netherlands. The total exports of semifinished aluminum dropped from 4,502 tons to 2,965 tons, however, as the Philippines and Venezuela receipts were much less than in August.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum in 1948, in short tons

	Imports from -		Exports to -			
	Crude and semicrude		Alloy ingot, slab, etc.		Sheets, plates, strips	
	Sept.	Jan.-Sept.	Sept.	Jan.-Sept.	Sept.	Jan.-Sept.
Canada........	6,140	53,015	1	8	53	654
Mexico........	-	-	10	48	11	420
Other North America.....	-	-	-	67	267	2,929
South America.	-	-	4	178	988	11,620
Europe........	707	1,823	35	825	108	722
Asia..........	-	-	-	62	927	18,112
Africa........	-	-	-	1	611	6,140
Australasia...	-	-	-	-	-	158
Total	6,847	54,838	50	1,189	2,965	40,755

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

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PRIMARY ALUMINUM
Monthly report No. 21

PRIMARY ALUMINUM IN SEPTEMBER 1948

Primary aluminum production in September totaled 53,255 short tons, a decline of 1,698 tons or 3 percent from the August output, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Despite the decrease proportionate to the shorter month, apparent consumption remained at a high level, and demand continued to exceed supply. Stocks of pig aluminum at reduction plants decreased 9 percent during September to 10,455 tons at the end of the month. Prices of both aluminum scrap and secondary ingot declined approximately one cent a pound during September.

Table 1. - Production of primary aluminum in the United States, 1942-1948, by month, in short tons 1/

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
January............	32,250	60,650	84,750	48,650	24,750	50,045	48,767
February..........	30,100	55,600	74,400	45,650	22,250	47,002	45,699
March...............	34,400	64,600	80,200	53,100	26,000	53,032	51,874
April..............	35,000	66,800	77,800	51,600	25,900	51,007	53,277
May................	37,200	72,850	76,450	52,000	24,850	51,116	55,450
June...............	39,500	74,150	66,400	47,500	27,800	46,259	48,557
July...............	45,000	78,450	67,550	47,900	35,750	47,998	52,937
August.............	48,950	81,350	61,650	45,800	39,850	47,054	54,953
September..........	49,550	86,400	47,450	31,600	41,100	43,228	53,255
October............	54,150	94,050	48,400	25,000	45,000	43,959	
November...........	55,000	91,350	44,450	20,800	46,300	43,461	
December...........	60,000	93,600	46,850	24,000	50,700	47,589	
Total, preliminary.	521,100	919,850	776,350	493,600	410,250	571,750	
final	521,106	920,179	776,446	495,060	409,630	571,750	

1/ Based on producers' reports to War Production Board and Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvass.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

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May................	37,200	72,850	76,450	52,000	24,850	51,116	55,450
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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 57.

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ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN SEPTEMBER 1948

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters dropped 10 percent to 14,891 short tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Preliminary production figures for the first nine months of 1948 show a total of 136,519 tons, as compared to 144,071 tons during the corresponding period in 1947. The September decline was attributed to production decreases in each of the three leading alloys; aluminum - copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) ingots output decreased 15 percent, deoxidizing ingots, 14 percent, and No. 12 ingots 17 percent. Production of aluminum-copper (max. Si 2.5 percent) alloys increased 17 percent during the month. A 10 percent increase in stocks of aluminum alloys at the end of September accentuated the decrease in apparent consumption already suggested by lower production. Shipments to consumers were only 13,822 tons, the lowest since July 1947.

Consumption of purchased aluminum scrap decreased 11 percent from 18,951 short tons in August to 16,929 tons in September. The greatest drop was seen in old scrap, as irony aluminum and aircraft scrap decreased 49 percent and 20 percent, respectively. Consumption of plant scrap fell only 6 percent during September. New sheet and clips were used in smaller quantities, but dross and skimmings showed a large increase over August. Prices of both aluminum scrap and secondary ingot declined approximately one cent a pound during September.

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Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in September 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Aug. 31, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Sept. 30, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	571	764	867	468
New alloy sheet and clips..........	2,804	4,126	3,333	3,597
New cast scrap.....................	1,101	1,442	1,587	956
Borings and turnings...............	1,626	2,395	2,284	1,737
Grindings and sawings..............	279	41	43	277
Dross and skimmings................	712	993	1,162	543
New foil...........................	187	69	143	113
Miscellaneous......................	594	600	631	563
Total plant scrap..............	7,374	10,430	10,050	8,254
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable.................	93	21	63	51
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	597	588	656	529
Old alloy sheet....................	275	419	523	171
Aircraft scrap.....................	2,351	1,638	2,023	1,966
Old castings and forgings..........	2,526	2,279	2,189	2,616
Old pistons (clean)................	257	407	345	319
Irony aluminum.....................	2,283	1,310	1,080	2,513
Total obsolete scrap...........	8,382	6,662	6,879	8,165
Total aluminum scrap...........	16,256	17,092	16,929	16,419

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in September 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Kind of Alloy	Stocks Aug. 31, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Sept. 30, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	272	135	246	161
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	718	937	894	761
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	213	493	406	300
No. 12	876	1,594	1,222	1,248
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,001	452	617	836
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,648	6,759	5,934	4,473
Copper - or silicon-nickel	223	296	230	289
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses.	1,168	3,074	2,944	1,298
Aluminum hardeners	219	297	191	325
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	331	313	322	322
Miscellaneous	1,844	541	816	1,569
Total	10,513	14,891	13,822	11,582
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		19		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 314		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 143		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 583		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,870		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 58.

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ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN OCTOBER 1948

Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters dropped to 13,199 short tons in October, the smallest output since April, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Production in 1948 continued to run about 5 percent less than the corresponding period of 1947. Production decreases of 18 percent in copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy and 26 percent in No. 12 alloy were principally responsible for the October decline. Miscellaneous alloys registered the largest gain, increasing 63 percent over September. By the end of October, inventories had decreased 8 percent from the preceeding month, so that despite the 11 percent decline in production, shipments to consumers dropped only 5 percent in October.

Use of aluminum scrap by secondary smelters during October decreased in proportion to the drop in ingot production; for the second consecutive month total scrap consumption declined 11 percent. Of the plant scrap items, new cast scrap and new alloy sheet and clips decreased 33 percent and 12 percent, respectively. Aircraft scrap, which fell 16 percent, showed the greatest loss among obsolete scrap items. The inability to purchase adequate tonnages of scrap had an effect on prices as well as production. Prices of secondary aluminum ingot advanced 1.5 to 3.0 cents a pound during the month, and those of most scrap items rose 1.5 to 2.0 cents a pound.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
J. A. KRUG, Secretary
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Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in October 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Sept. 30, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Oct. 31, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips........	468	747	701	514
New alloy sheet and clips...........	3,597	2,652	2,927	3,322
New cast scrap......................	956	1,041	1,067	930
Borings and turnings................	1,737	2,065	2,127	1,675
Grindings and sawings...............	277	21	183	115
Dross and skimmings.................	543	1,136	1,125	554
New foil............................	113	184	158	139
Miscellaneous.......................	563	706	612	657
Total plant scrap	8,254	8,552	8,900	7,906
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable..................	51	21	20	52
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils.....	529	419	469	479
Old alloy sheet.....................	171	331	380	122
Aircraft scrap......................	1,966	1,344	1,702	1,608
Old castings and forgings...........	2,616	1,772	2,042	2,346
Old pistons (clean).................	319	308	324	303
Irony aluminum......................	2,513	1,054	1,180	2,387
Total obsolete scrap.............	8,165	5,249	6,117	7,297
Total aluminum scrap.............	16,419	13,801	15,017	15,203

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in October 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross wieght in short tons.

Kind of alloy	Stocks Sept. 30, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Oct. 31, 1948
Pure (98.5%)...............................	161	54	130	85
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)......................	761	868	1,093	536
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%).....................	300	318	346	272
No. 12.....................................	1,248	1,185	1,330	1,103
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)................	836	241	407	670
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)............	4,473	5,554	6,302	3,725
Copper - or silicon-nickel.................	289	376	325	340
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses.	1,298	3,096	2,737	1,657
Aluminum hardeners.........................	325	289	315	299
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys.....................	322	336	250	408
Miscellaneous..............................	1,569	882	847	1,604
Total......................................	11,582	13,199	14,082	10,699
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys......		16		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys........................		- 228		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys........................		- 86		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys........................		- 458		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap..................		12,443		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary
JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 59.

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN NOVEMBER 1948

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters totaled 14,752 short tons in November, a gain of 12 percent over the 13,199 tons produced in October, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Greatest increase were noted in the production of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy, silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloy, and No. 12 alloy, which increased 29 percent, 27 percent, and 9 percent, respectively. Other copper (max. silicon 2.5 percent) alloys also increased substantially during the month. Alloys for deoxidizing and other destructive uses showed the only large loss, decreasing 21 percent from last month. A high rate of apparent consumption in November was indicated by both the increased production and the decreased stocks of secondary ingot on hand at smelters. A 6 percent decline of inventories brought stocks down to 10,096 tons, the lowest level recorded since December 31, 1946.

Total aluminum scrap consumption by secondary smelters rose 12 percent to 16,854 short tons in November. Increased use of borings and turnings, new 2S and 3S sheet and clips, and new cast scrap showed the greatest gains among plant scrap items. Although plant scrap consumption gained 15 percent during the month, obsolete scrap consumption increased only 8 percent. Aircraft scrap showed the only appreciable gain, an increase of 605 tons above last month's figure. Prices of secondary ingot in November rose 1.5 to 2.0 cents a pound, and those of most scrap items advanced 1.0 to 2.0 cents a pound.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap [1] in November 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks Oct. 31, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Nov. 30, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.......	514	787	734	567
New alloy sheet and clips...........	3,322	2,937	3,555	2,704
New cast scrap......................	930	1,382	1,268	1,044
Borings and turnings................	1,675	2,602	2,949	1,328
Grindings and sawings...............	115	55	38	132
Dross and skimmings.................	554	943	944	553
New foil............................	139	100	74	165
Miscellaneous.......................	657	608	716	549
Total plant scrap	7,906	9,414	10,278	7,042
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable..................	52	[2] - 4	29	19
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils....	479	532	545	466
Old alloy sheet.....................	122	355	302	175
Aircraft scrap......................	1,608	2,262	2,307	1,563
Old castings anf forgings...........	2,346	1,348	1,794	1,900
Old pistons (clean).................	303	164	291	176
Irony aluminum......................	2,387	1,597	1,308	2,676
Total obsolete scrap.............	7,297	6,254	6,576	6,975
Total aluminum scrap.............	15,203	15,668	16,854	14,017

[1] Includes scrap treated on toll.
[2] Indicates shipments greater than receipts.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys [1] in November 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks Oct. 31, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Nov. 30, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	85	131	105	111
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	536	1,105	1,067	574
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	272	389	431	230
No. 12	1,103	1,296	1,249	1,150
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	670	750	784	636
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,725	7,141	7,478	3,388
Copper - or silicon-nickel	340	144	265	219
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,657	2,447	2,555	1,549
Aluminum hardeners	299	461	383	377
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	408	182	278	312
Miscellaneous	1,604	706	760	1,550
Total	10,699	14,752	15,355	10,096
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		22		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 532		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 125		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 592		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,525		

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[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
J. A. KRUG, Secretary
JAMES BOYD, Director

ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 59.

or immediate release.

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN NOVEMBER 1948

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters totaled 14,752 short tons in November, a gain of 12 percent over the 13,199 tons produced in October, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Greatest increase were noted in the production of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy, silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloy, and No. 12 alloy, which increased 29 percent, 27 percent, and 9 percent, respectively. Other copper (max. silicon 2.5 percent) alloys also increased substantially during the month. Alloys for deoxidizing and other destructive uses showed the only large loss, decreasing 21 percent from last month. A high rate of apparent consumption in November was indicated by both the increased production and the decreased stocks of secondary ingot on hand at smelters. A 6 percent decline of inventories brought stocks down to 10,096 tons, the lowest level recorded since December 31, 1946.

Total aluminum scrap consumption by secondary smelters rose 12 percent to 16,854 short tons in November. Increased use of borings and turnings, new 2S and 3S sheet and clips, and new cast scrap showed the greatest gains among plant scrap items. Although plant scrap consumption gained 15 percent during the month, obsolete scrap consumption increased only 8 percent. Aircraft scrap showed the only appreciable gain, an increase of 605 tons above last month's figure. Prices of secondary ingot in November rose 1.5 to 2.0 cents a pound, and those of most scrap items advanced 1.0 to 2.0 cents a pound.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap[1] in November 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks Oct. 31, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Nov. 30, 1948
Plant scrap:				
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New alloy sheet and clips...........	3,322	2,937	3,555	2,704
New cast scrap......................	930	1,382	1,268	1,044
Borings and turnings................	1,675	2,602	2,949	1,328
Grindings and sawings...............	115	55	38	132
Dross and skimmings.................	554	943	944	553
New foil............................	139	100	74	165
Miscellaneous.......................	657	608	716	549
Total plant scrap	7,906	9,414	10,278	7,042
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable..................	52	[2] - 4	29	19
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils....	479	532	545	466
Old alloy sheet.....................	122	355	302	175
Aircraft scrap......................	1,608	2,262	2,307	1,563
Old castings anf forgings...........	2,346	1,348	1,794	1,900
Old pistons (clean).................	303	164	291	176
Irony aluminum......................	2,387	1,597	1,308	2,676
Total obsolete scrap.............	7,297	6,254	6,576	6,975
Total aluminum scrap.............	15,203	15,668	16,854	14,017

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[1] Includes scrap treated on toll.

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Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in November 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks Oct. 31, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Nov. 30, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	85	131	105	111
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	536	1,105	1,067	574
Silicon (Cu 1 to 2.5%)	272	389	431	230
No. 12	1,103	1,296	1,249	1,150
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	670	750	784	636
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,725	7,141	7,478	3,388
Copper - or silicon-nickel	340	144	265	219
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses.	1,657	2,447	2,555	1,549
Aluminum hardeners	299	461	383	377
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	408	182	278	312
Miscellaneous	1,604	706	760	1,550
Total	10,699	14,752	15,355	10,096
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		22		
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Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 125		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 592		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,525		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 60.

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN DECEMBER 1948

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters increased 5 percent to 15,481 short tons in December, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Preliminary figures indicated that total output in 1948 was about 5 percent less than in 1947. In December, production for deoxidizing and other destructive uses increased 43 percent over the previous month, and output of copper - or silicon-nickel alloys, although comparatively small, showed a gain. Production of No. 12 alloy declined 18 percent to 1,069 tons, the lowest level recorded in recent years. Stocks of alloy ingot at the end of December were 9 percent or 894 tons greater than at the beginning of the month, but were 27 percent less than the 15,114 tons reported for January 1, 1948.

Aluminum scrap consumption at secondary smelters increased 4 percent in December, as the use of both plant scrap and obsolete scrap gained slightly. Increased use of dross and skimmings and miscellaneous items accounted for most of the change in plant scrap. Consumption of dross and skimmings gained 41 percent over last month and established a new high record. Old castings and forgings showed the largest increase among obsolete items. Total stocks of aluminum-base scrap scarcely changed during December, with the result that year end inventories were approximately 32 percent less than reported on January 1, 1948. Secondary aluminum ingot sold for $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound less by the end of the month, but prices for most scrap was the same as at the end of November.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in December 1948 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

	Stocks Nov. 30, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Dec. 31, 1948
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips........	567	719	774	512
New alloy sheet and clips............	2,704	3,098	3,543	2,259
New cast scrap.......................	1,044	1,587	1,481	1,150
Borings and turnings.................	1,328	2,474	2,573	1,229
Grindings and sawings................	132	45	79	98
Dross and skimmings..................	553	1,385	1,334	604
New foil.............................	165	41	70	136
Miscellaneous........................	549	1,224	843	930
Total plant scrap................	7,042	10,573	10,697	6,918
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable...................	19	37	44	12
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils....	466	466	502	430
Old alloy sheet......................	175	346	369	152
Aircraft scrap.......................	1,563	2,072	1,925	1,710
Old castings and forgings...........	1,900	2,354	2,166	2,088
Old pistons (clean).................	176	318	281	213
Irony aluminum.......................	2,676	1,343	1,518	2,501
Total obsolete scrap.............	6,975	6,936	6,805	7,106
Total aluminum scrap.............	14,017	17,509	17,502	14,024

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in December 1948, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks Nov. 30, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Dec. 31, 1948
Pure (98.5%)	111	196	168	139
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	574	1,107	1,000	681
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	230	376	367	239
No. 12	1,150	1,069	932	1,287
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	636	516	632	520
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,388	6,901	6,578	3,711
Copper - or silicon-nickel	219	346	209	356
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,549	3,507	3,295	1,761
Aluminum hardeners	377	350	385	342
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	312	267	235	344
Miscellaneous	1,550	846	786	1,610
Total	10,096	15,481	14,587	10,990
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		41		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 365		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 131		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 526		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		14,500		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 61

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JANUARY 1949

Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters in January dropped to 14,041 short tons, a decline of 9 percent from December, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Total aluminum-base scrap consumed during the month decreased 13 percent to 15,224 tons. New business for secondary smelters was reported to be lower in January, as the market for aluminum ingot changed from essentially a sellers' to a buyers' market. Increased stocks of ingot, lower ingot production, decreased scrap receipts, falling prices and wide price quotations, and a general reluctance of consumers to purchase ingot were indicative of the irregular market conditions. Although prices of secondary ingot were about 8 cents a pound higher than corresponding grades of primary ingot on January 1, 1949, those of secondary ingot were cut from 1.5 to 2.0 cents a pound during the month. Prices of most aluminum-base scrap items fell about 1.0 cent a pound.

Decreased scrap consumption resulted chiefly from the smaller use of the plant items, new alloy sheet and clips and dross and skimmings, as well as of obsolete scrap items, such as aircraft scrap and old castings and forgings. Consumption of aircraft scrap by secondary smelters totaled only 1,420 tons, the lowest level since December 1945. By the end of January, stocks of obsolete scrap had increased 12 percent over the previous month, but stocks of plant scrap continued their downward trend to 6,039 tons, the lowest recorded since the inception of this survey in 1944.

Decreased output of deoxidizing, miscellaneous, and silicon (max. copper 1 percent) ingot accounted for most of the production decline in January. Copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) and No. 12 ingot showed the most important gains. Inventories of secondary aluminum ingot at smelters increased 13 percent over December 31, to 12,472 tons.

Imports of aluminum scrap in January totaled 6,624 tons, 84 percent of which was shipped from Europe and 11 percent from Canada. Canada received all of the 37 tons exported during the month.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in January 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks Dec. 31, 1948	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Jan. 31, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.......	512	784	622	674
New alloy sheet and clips...........	2,259	2,225	2,959	1,525
New cast scrap......................	1,150	1,599	1,511	1,238
Borings and turnings................	1,229	2,518	2,484	1,263
Grindings and sawings...............	98	28	46	80
Dross and skimmings.................	604	606	721	489
New foil............................	136	35	118	53
Miscellaneous.......................	930	600	813	717
Total plant scrap...................	6,918	8,395	9,274	6,039
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable..................	12	90	32	70
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils....	430	570	505	495
Old alloy sheet.....................	152	253	269	136
Aircraft scrap......................	1,710	1,068	1,420	1,358
Old castings and forgings...........	2,088	4,035	1,713	4,410
Old pistons (clean).................	213	301	340	174
Irony aluminum......................	2,501	454	1,671	1,284
Total obsolete scrap................	7,106	6,771	5,950	7,927
Total aluminum scrap................	14,024	15,166	15,224	13,966

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in January 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks Dec. 31, 1948	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Jan. 31, 1949
Pure (98.5%)	139	131	114	156
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	681	889	838	732
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	239	477	458	258
No. 12	1,287	1,194	955	1,526
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	520	388	180	728
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,711	7,152	6,603	4,260
Copper - or silicon-nickel	356	335	433	258
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,761	2,590	2,426	1,925
Aluminum hardeners	342	299	235	406
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	344	260	235	369
Miscellaneous	1,610	326	82	1,854
Total	10,990	14,041	12,559	12,472
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		25		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 356		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 119		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 527		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		13,064		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons. 1/

	Imports from -	Exports to -
	January	January
Canada	757	37
Mexico	69	-
Other North America	37	-
South America	-	-
Europe	5,552	-
Asia	55	-
Africa	134	-
Australasia	20	-
Total	6,624	37

1/ Data from U. S. Department of Commerce.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 63

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN MARCH 1949

Secondary smelters produced 9,480 short tons of aluminum ingot in March, a decline of 13 percent from February and the smallest output ever recorded by this survey, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Aluminum scrap consumption totaled only 10,618 tons and also set a new low-level record. Prices of secondary ingot continued the downward trend begun in December 1948, as market conditions remained irregular throughout the month. Selling prices of secondary ingots declined from 2.0 to 2.5 cents per pound during March, and those of scrap items fell about a half cent per pound.

The use of plant scrap decreased 4 percent and obsolete scrap 12 percent so that total aluminum-base scrap consumption in March was about 8 percent less than February. Aircraft scrap consumption showed the greatest decline of all items, totaling only 503 tons in March compared to 1,222 tons in February. The total for new alloy sheet and clips, miscellaneous, and aircraft scrap were at the lowest levels in over two years. The largest gains were noted in the increased use of old castings and forgings and new cast scrap.

Production of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys, which showed the greatest decrease among all types of ingot, was the lowest since December 1945. Stocks of ingot at secondary smelters reached 15,046 tons by the end of March, the greatest since December 31, 1947.

Imports of aluminum-base scrap declined 35 percent in March, as shipments from France, Austria, and Canada were much lower than in February. Receipts from Egypt, however, showed a large increase. Small tonnages of scrap solids were exported to Mexico and Haiti, and a few tons of borings, turnings, and dross to Canada.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in March 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Feb. 28, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks March 31, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips........	749	495	560	684
New alloy sheet and clips...........	1,994	1,982	1,604	2,372
New cast scrap......................	1,769	1,312	1,155	1,926
Borings and turnings................	1,253	2,228	1,909	1,572
Grindings and sawings...............	78	43	34	87
Dross and skimmings.................	685	536	728	493
New foil............................	47	88	82	53
Miscellaneous.......................	707	195	274	628
Total plant scrap..............	7,282	6,879	6,346	7,815
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable..................	96	20	18	98
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	589	462	539	512
Old alloy sheet.....................	163	205	212	156
Aircraft scrap......................	1,243	786	503	1,526
Old castings and forgings...........	1,651	1,237	1,389	1,499
Old pistons (clean).................	211	247	305	153
Irony aluminum......................	2,170	1,145	1,306	2,009
Total obsolete scrap...........	6,123	4,102	4,272	5,953
Total aluminum scrap...........	13,405	10,981	10,618	13,768

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys[1] in March 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks Feb. 28, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Mar. 31, 1949
Pure (98.5%)............................	174	44	18	200
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%).................	875	686	684	877
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)..............	328	383	462	249
No. 12................................	1,511	696	730	1,477
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)...........	902	247	[2]-392	1,541
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).......	4,425	3,787	3,557	4,655
Copper - or silicon-nickel............	346	422	448	320
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,083	2,049	1,943	2,189
Aluminum hardeners....................	327	210	128	409
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys................	600	367	197	770
Miscellaneous.........................	2,156	589	386	2,359
Total.................................	13,727	9,480	8,161	15,046
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys....		12		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys....................................		- 299		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys....................................		- 52		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys.............................		- 380		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap...............		8,761		

[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

[2] Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons. 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	Mar.	Jan.-Mar.
Canada	399	2,124	20	57
Mexico	25	120	25	25
Other North America	1	75	25	25
South America	-	-	5	5
Europe	3,026	13,352	-	-
Asia	331	671	-	-
Africa	642	1,525	-	-
Australasia	-	20	-	-
Total	4,424	17,887	75	112

1/ Data from U. S. Department of Commerce.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 64

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN
April 1949

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters declined 11 percent to 8,409 short tons in April, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. A corresponding decline in aluminum-base scrap consumption established a new low operating-level for the industry in April. Price quotations on secondary aluminum continued to fall throughout the month. Most grades of steel-deoxidizing aluminum were down 3.25 to 3.5 cents a pound; however, smelters reported the prices as nominal. Other types of ingot declined 1.75 to 2.75 cents a pound, and scrap was quoted from 1.5 to 2.0 cents a pound lower by the end of April.

Practically all of the decline in scrap consumption resulted from decreased use of obsolete scrap as the total consumption of plant scrap items remained virtually unchanged. Smaller tonnages of new alloy sheet and clips, old castings and forgings, old pistons, and irony aluminum were most notable among the scrap items that decreased, while the use of borings and turnings registered the only important gain. Stocks of scrap totaled 11,716 tons on April 30, a decline of 15 percent during the month.

Output of most types of alloy ingot declined in April; but production of silicon (max copper 1 percent), No. 12, other copper (max silicon 2.5 percent), and copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) were curtailed most severely. The only substantial gain was noted in copper - or silicon-nickel alloys. Inventories of secondary ingot decreased slightly to 14,885 tons.

Imports of aluminum-base scrap decreased 37 percent in April. Receipts from United Kingdom, Belgium and Luxembourg, Poland and Danzig, and Czechoslovakia were the most reduced. On the other hand, shipments from Germany and Austria were greatly increased. Only 5 tons of scrap were exported during the month.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in April 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

	Stocks March 31, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks April 30, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	684	321	407	598
New alloy sheet and clips.........	2,372	627	1,364	1,635
New cast scrap....................	1,926	779	1,150	1,555
Borings and turnings..............	1,572	2,171	2,332	1,411
Grindings and sawings.............	87	33	48	72
Dross and skimmings...............	493	628	589	532
New foil..........................	53	65	46	72
Miscellaneous.....................	628	250	407	471
Total plant scrap.............	7,815	4,874	6,343	6,346
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable................	98	21	25	94
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	512	514	426	600
Old alloy sheet...................	156	106	138	124
Aircraft scrap....................	1,526	479	437	1,568
Old castings and forgings.........	1,499	753	934	1,318
Old pistons (clean)...............	153	137	119	171
Irony aluminum....................	2,009	507	1,021	1,495
Total obsolete scrap..........	5,953	2,517	3,100	5,370
Total aluminum scrap..........	13,768	7,391	9,443	11,716

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys [1] in April 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks Mar. 31, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Apr. 30, 1949
Pure (98.5%)	200	[2] - 20	[3] - 62	242
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	877	478	546	809
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	249	447	452	244
No. 12	1,477	327	483	1,321
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,541	101	[3] - 52	1,694
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	4,655	3,374	3,541	4,488
Copper - or silicon-nickel	320	676	695	301
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,189	1,957	2,306	1,840
Aluminum hardeners	409	136	144	401
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	770	461	161	1,070
Miscellaneous	2,359	472	356	2,475
Total	15,046	8,409	8,570	14,885
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		8		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 147		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 35		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 284		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		7,951		

[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but excludes ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

[2] Indicates consumption by smelters greater than production.

[3] Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons. 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	Apr.	Jan.-Apr.	Apr.	Jan.-Apr.
Canada....................	265	2,389	5	62
Mexico....................	-	120	-	25
Other North America........	17	92	-	25
South America..............	-	-	-	5
Europe.....................	2,102	15,454	-	-
Aisa.......................	174	845	-	-
Africa.....................	167	1,692	-	-
Australasia................	49	2/ 128	-	-
Total.................	2,774	20,720	5	117

1/ Data from U. S. Department of Commerce.
2/ Includes 59 tons, a revised figure for March.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary — JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 65

JUL 18 1949
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ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN MAY 1949

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The production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters in May dropped to 7,584 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Consumption of aluminum-base scrap for this record low-level output declined 8 percent to 8,697 tons. Although the scrap market was reported to be firmer during May, keen competition for ingot sales forced prices of the latter down, generally from 1.75 to 2.0 cents a pound. Prices of most aluminum scrap items were unchanged to one-half cent lower by the end of the month.

Consumption of plant scrap decreased 7 percent in May, as the use of new alloy sheet and clips continued its downward trend. Obsolete items totaled 10 percent lower than the preceding month. A smaller consumption of irony aluminum was the most important facter in the decrease, but aircraft scrap registered a substantial gain. Month-end inventories of scrap were reduced 11 percent or 1,313 tons.

Output of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent), aluminum-magnesium and aluminum-zinc, miscellaneous, and silicon (copper 1 to 2.5 percent) alloys declined the greatest during May. The only significant production gain was noted in copper - or silicon-nickel alloys. Ingot stocks fell 13 percent to 12,942 tons during the month.

Imports of aluminum-base scrap declined slightly in May, as none was received from two large sources, Italy and Netherlands. Increased shipments were reported, however, from Egypt and United Kingdom. Exports totaled only 8 tons during May.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in May 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

	Stocks April 30, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks May 31, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	598	302	396	504
New alloy sheet and clips..........	1,635	874	1,079	1,430
New cast scrap.....................	1,555	752	1,177	1,130
Borings and turnings...............	1,411	2,101	2,215	1,297
Grindings and sawings..............	72	33	29	76
Dross and skimmings................	532	471	560	443
New foil...........................	72	103	54	121
Miscellaneous......................	471	401	403	469
Total plant scrap..............	6,346	5,037	5,913	5,470
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable.................	94	10	24	80
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	600	349	440	509
Old alloy sheet....................	124	93	108	109
Aircraft scrap.....................	1,568	621	803	1,386
Old castings and forgings..........	1,318	741	759	1,300
Old pistons (clean)................	171	88	81	178
Irony aluminum.....................	1,495	445	569	1,371
Total obsolete scrap...........	5,370	2,347	2,784	4,933
Total aluminum scrap...........	11,716	7,384	8,697	10,403

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys [1] in May 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks Apr. 30, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks May 31, 1949
Pure (98.5%)	242	41	26	257
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	809	522	516	815
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	244	246	224	266
No. 12	1,321	488	607	1,202
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,694	181	381	1,494
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	4,488	2,943	3,807	3,624
Copper - or silicon-nickel	301	856	798	359
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,840	1,936	2,112	1,664
Aluminum hardeners	401	189	76	514
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	1,070	72	158	984
Miscellaneous	2,475	110	822	1,763
Total	14,885	7,584	9,527	12,942
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		10		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 206		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 33		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 277		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		7,078		

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[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but excludes ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	May	Jan.-May	May	Jan.-May
Canada........................	412	2,801	-	62
Mexico........................	24	144	8	33
Other North America............	26	118	-	25
South America..................	-	-	-	5
Europe........................	1,081	16,535	-	-
Asia..........................	220	1,065	-	-
Africa........................	900	2,592	-	-
Australasia....................	-	128	-	-
Total......................	2,663	23,383	8	125

1/ Data from U. S. Department of Commerce.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 66

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JUNE 1949

Despite the shorter month, total production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters increased 10 percent to 8,315 short tons in June, a reversal of the downward trend begun in January, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Output as reported by the secondary smelters totaled 58,718 tons during the first six months of 1949, compared with 90,791 tons for the corresponding period of 1948. These figures are not comparable to the Bureau's annual figure for total secondary aluminum recovered (286,777 in 1948), as rolling mills and certain other consumers of aluminum-base scrap report only on an annual basis. Scrap consumption in June was 8,765, a slight increase over the previous month. Prices of most aluminum scrap items declined one-half a cent during June, but those of secondary ingot remained unchanged.

The use of plant scrap during June was over twice that of obsolete scrap, which continued its downward trend, but consumption of both types changed little from May. The only important gain was noted in greater consumption of foil. The use of irony aluminum was at the lowest level in three years. Stocks of scrap in the hands of secondary smelters decreased 3 percent during June.

Production of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) and miscellaneous alloys expanded greatly during June. The largest decrease was noted in the production of copper - or silicon-nickel alloys, which was abnormally high the preceeding month. Month-end inventories of ingot were reduced to 12,598 tons.

Imports of aluminum-base scrap in June were the lowest for any of the first six months of 1949. The decline of 51 percent from May was largely a result of decreased shipments from Egypt, United Kingdom, Austria, and Japan; however, receipts from Germany and Canada increased during June. Exports, which went entirely to Canada and Mexico, totaled 29 tons.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Economics and Statistics Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in June 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Item	Stocks May 31, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks June 30, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	504	369	372	501
New alloy sheet and clips..........	1,430	1,252	1,116	1,566
New cast scrap.....................	1,130	799	1,143	786
Borings and turnings...............	1,297	2,378	2,233	1,442
Grindings and sawings..............	76	24	33	67
Dross and skimmings................	443	451	547	347
New foil...........................	121	184	197	108
Miscellaneous......................	469	452	497	424
Total plant scrap..............	5,470	5,909	6,138	5,241
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable.................	80	10	17	73
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	509	439	444	504
Old alloy sheet....................	109	152	139	122
Aircraft scrap.....................	1,386	602	734	1,254
Old castings and forgings..........	1,300	682	698	1,284
Old pistons (clean)................	178	94	139	133
Irony aluminum.....................	1,371	552	456	1,467
Total obsolete scrap...........	4,933	2,531	2,627	4,837
Total aluminum scrap...........	10,403	8,440	8,765	10,078

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in June 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Alloy	Stocks May 31, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks June 30, 1949
Pure (98.5%)	257	7	2/ - 45	309
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	815	508	526	797
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	266	234	225	275
No. 12	1,202	540	642	1,100
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,494	310	328	1,476
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,624	3,651	3,518	3,757
Copper - or silicon-nickel	359	524	361	522
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,664	1,802	1,879	1,587
Aluminum hardeners	514	89	121	482
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	984	181	276	889
Miscellaneous	1,763	469	828	1,404
Total	12,942	8,315	8,659	12,598
Recovered aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		17		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 196		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 40		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 294		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		7,802		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons. 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June
Canada	574	3,375	15	77
Mexico	21	165	14	47
Other North America	12	130	-	25
South America	-	-	-	5
Europe	566	17,101	-	-
Asia	77	1,142	-	-
Africa	66	2,658	-	-
Australasia	-	128	-	-
Total	1,316	24,699	29	154

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 67

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JULY 1949

The production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters dropped to a new low level in July, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Output of only 5,981 short tons represented a decline of 28 percent from the June production. Consumption of aluminum-base scrap decreased from 8,765 tons in June to 6,639 tons in July, the smallest quantity ever reported consumed by this survey. Price quotations on most grades of aluminum scrap remained unchanged throughout July, and those of secondary ingot for deoxidizing and other destructive uses increased one cent per pound while other types were generally unchanged to plus one half cent per pound.

The use of plant scrap items fell 27 percent during July, but obsolete scrap declined only 18 percent. Consumption of borings and turnings, new cast scrap, new alloy sheet and clips, miscellaneous plant scrap, and old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils decreased most heavily, and the only large gain was in the increased use of foil. Total inventories of scrap were reduced slightly during July.

Production of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys was scarcely more than half the total registered in June and the lowest on record. Secondary ingot stocks were down about 13 percent by the end of July.

The decreasing trend in aluminum-base scrap imports begun in March continued through July as receipts for the month declined to a negligible quantity. Shipments to the United States came entirely from Canada and Netherlands: exports went to Haiti, United Kingdom, and less than a ton to Canada.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in July 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Item	Stocks June 30, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks July 31, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.......	501	362	347	516
New alloy sheet and clips...........	1,566	847	847	1,566
New cast scrap......................	786	772	695	863
Borings and turnings................	1,442	1,602	1,554	1,490
Grindings and sawings...............	67	2	15	54
Dross and skimmings.................	347	335	385	297
New foil............................	108	579	444	243
Miscellaneous.......................	424	231	186	469
Total plant scrap................	5,241	4,730	4,473	5,498
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable..................	73	8	8	73
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils....	504	183	215	472
Old alloy sheet.....................	122	127	150	99
Aircraft scrap......................	1,254	550	785	1,019
Old castings and forgings...........	1,284	502	566	1,220
Old pistons (clean).................	133	80	63	150
Irony aluminum......................	1,467	200	379	1,288
Total obsolete scrap.............	4,837	1,650	2,166	4,321
Total aluminum scrap.............	10,078	6,380	6,639	9,819

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in July 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Alloy	Stocks June 30, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks July 31, 1949
Pure (98.5%)	309	2/ - 2	21	286
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	797	343	408	732
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	275	206	99	382
No. 12	1,100	445	697	848
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,476	273	314	1,435
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,757	1,924	2,951	2,730
Copper - or silicon-nickel	522	244	275	491
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,587	1,641	1,843	1,385
Aluminum hardeners	482	99	156	425
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	889	281	315	855
Miscellaneous	1,404	527	578	1,353
Total	12,598	5,981	7,657	10,922
Recovered aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		8		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 75		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 40		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 167		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		5,707		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Indicates consumption by smelters greater than production.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons. 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	July	Jan.-July	July	Jan.-July
Canada	83	3,458	-	77
Mexico	-	165	-	47
Other North America	-	130	53	78
South America	-	-	-	5
Europe	33	17,134	12	12
Asia	-	1,142	-	-
Africa	-	2,658	-	-
Australasia	-	128	-	-
Total	116	24,815	65	219

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

J. A. KRUG, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 68

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ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN AUGUST 1949

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters increased 28 percent to 7,643 short tons in August, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Aluminum-base scrap consumption gained approximately 30 percent over the July total. The large gain in output of ingot reflected low inventories accompanied by a slight improvement in the secondary aluminum market, both pricewise and in demand. Although prices of most items of aluminum-base scrap increased 0.5 to 1.5 cents per pound, those of secondary ingot were quoted unchanged to plus 0.75 cents per pound.

Consumption of scrap, over two-thirds of which was plant scrap, totaled 8,645 tons in August. The greatest gains were noted in the increased use of borings and turnings, new alloy sheet and clips, miscellaneous plant scrap, old castings and forgings, and new cast scrap. Foil consumption was at the highest level ever recorded by this survey, but low records were established in dross and skimmings, old wire and cable, and irony aluminum. Stocks of both plant and obsolete scrap declined only slightly during August.

The output of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent), miscellaneous, No. 12, and deoxidizing aluminum alloy ingots increased 57, 59, 50, and 12 percent, respectively, in August. Month-end inventories of all types of ingot fell 7 percent during the month.

Total foreign trade in August equaled that of July, as imports increased 52 tons and exports declined a like quantity. Net imports in August, still far below the monthly average for 1949, were greater than the preceeding month as a result of large receipts from Germany.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in August 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Item	Stocks July 31, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Aug. 31, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.......	516	517	473	560
New alloy sheet and clips..........	1,566	1,191	1,177	1,580
New cast scrap.....................	863	774	908	729
Borings and turnings...............	1,490	2,089	2,182	1,397
Grindings and sawings..............	54	25	19	60
Dross and skimmings................	297	351	310	338
New foil...........................	243	629	563	309
Miscellaneous......................	469	494	465	498
Total plant scrap..............	5,498	6,070	6,097	5,471
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable.................	73	9	7	75
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils....	472	205	309	368
Old alloy sheet....................	99	166	165	100
Aircraft scrap.....................	1,019	765	807	977
Old castings and forgings..........	1,220	792	795	1,217
Old pistons (clean)................	150	159	163	146
Irony aluminum.....................	1,288	358	302	1,344
Total obsolete scrap...........	4,321	2,454	2,548	4,227
Total aluminum scrap...........	9,819	8,524	8,645	9,698

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in August 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Alloy	Stocks July 31, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Aug. 31, 1949
Pure (98.5%)	286	1	2/-12	299
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	732	449	476	705
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	382	41	215	208
No. 12	848	668	858	658
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,435	334	437	1,332
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,730	3,029	3,144	2,615
Copper - or silicon-nickel	491	212	353	350
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,385	1,843	1,712	1,516
Aluminum hardeners	425	70	134	361
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	855	159	278	736
Miscellaneous	1,353	837	865	1,325
Total	10,922	7,643	8,460	10,105
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		16		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 67		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 46		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 218		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		7,328		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	August	Jan.-Aug.	August	Jan.-Aug.
Canada..........................	66	3,524	-	77
Mexico..........................	-	165	3	50
Other North America..............	-	130	-	78
South America....................	-	-	-	5
Europe..........................	102	17,236	10	22
Asia............................	-	1,142	-	-
Africa..........................	-	2,658	-	-
Australasia.....................	-	128	-	-
Total........................	168	24,983	13	232

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 69

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN SEPTEMBER 1949

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters totaled 9,368 short tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The gain in output, equivalent to 23 percent above August production, was accompanied by an increase of 1,396 tons in aluminum-base scrap consumption, most of which was brought about by greater use of plant scrap items. Price quotations on scrap and secondary ingot, excepting steel deoxidizing grades, were generally unchanged throughout September. Steel deoxidizing ingots were selling for 0.25 cent per pound higher by the end of the month.

Increases in consumption of nearly all types of scrap were noted during September, but those of new alloy sheet, new cast scrap, old castings and forgings, old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils, and dross and skimmings were especially large. Aircraft scrap was the only item that declined appreciably. An increase in inventories of plant scrap together with a slight decrease in those of obsolete scrap caused total inventories to remain relatively unchanged.

Output of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys registered the greatest change in the production pattern, increasing about 37 percent over the preceeding month to a total representing 44 percent of all output. Total ingot stocks were reduced during September from 10,105 tons to 8,746 tons, the smallest quantity recorded in over four years.

Imports of aluminum scrap totaled 1,131 tons in September, compared with 168 tons in August, as shipments from Germany and Switzerland were considerably larger. No exports were recorded during the month.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap [1] in September 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Item	Stocks Aug. 31, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Sept. 30, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	560	600	555	605
New alloy sheet and clips	1,580	1,823	1,627	1,776
New cast scrap	729	1,308	1,291	746
Borings and turnings	1,397	2,213	2,230	1,380
Grindings and sawings	60	40	12	88
Dross and skimmings	338	555	422	471
New foil	309	641	655	295
Miscellaneous	498	414	491	421
Total plant scrap	5,471	7,594	7,283	5,782
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable	75	10	12	73
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils	368	397	436	329
Old alloy sheet	100	232	242	90
Aircraft scrap	977	535	612	900
Old castings and forgings	1,217	964	1,044	1,137
Old pistons (clean)	146	100	78	168
Irony aluminum	1,344	268	334	1,278
Total obsolete scrap	4,227	2,506	2,758	3,975
Total aluminum scrap	9,698	10,100	10,041	9,757

[1] Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in September 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Alloy	Stocks Aug. 31, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Sept. 30, 1949
Pure (98.5%)	299	2/ -35	18	246
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	705	535	578	662
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	208	204	173	239
No. 12	658	984	981	661
Other copper (max. Si 2.5%)	1,332	2/ -144	154	1,034
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,615	4,135	4,805	1,945
Copper - or silicon-nickel	350	371	485	236
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,516	2,044	2,082	1,478
Aluminum hardeners	361	220	273	308
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	736	24	198	562
Miscellaneous	1,325	1,030	980	1,375
Total	10,105	9,368	10,727	8,746
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		10		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 232		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 73		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 232		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		8,841		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Indicates consumption greater than production.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.
Canada......................	1	3,525	-	77
Mexico......................	-	165	-	50
Other North America........	-	130	-	78
South America..............	-	-	-	5
Europe......................	1,130	18,366	-	22
Asia........................	-	1,142	-	-
Africa......................	-	2,658	-	-
Australasia.................	-	128	-	-
Total.................	1,131	26,114	-	232

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary   JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 70

FEB 8 1950

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN OCTOBER 1949

Aluminum ingot output at secondary smelters totaled 11,588 short tons in October, a gain of 24 percent over September production, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Emerging from the worst slump ever recorded by this survey, the industry in October recorded its third consecutive month of increased operations and reached the highest production level since January 1949. Aluminum-base scrap consumption, which followed a similar pattern, totaled 12,904 tons in October. Selling prices of scrap were unchanged to plus 0.5 cent per pound during the month, and those of secondary ingot were generally 0.25 cent per pound higher.

Although the use of obsolete scrap increased 21 percent in October and plant scrap 20 percent, plant scrap items constituted over two-thirds of the total scrap consumption, a situation that has existed since April. The greater tonnages of new alloy sheet and clips and irony aluminum used in October were particularly noteworthy. Other changes included gains in borings and turnings and old pistons (clean) and lowered consumption of new cast scrap and new foil. Increased stocks of both plant and obsolete scrap resulted in a total inventory gain of 9 percent.

Production of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) and No. 12 ingots were increased 1,285 and 919 tons, respectively, in October. The only significant decline was noted in the output of aluminum for deoxidizing and other destructive uses, which reached the lowest level on record. A six-month trend of decreasing ingot inventories was reversed as stocks rose from 8,746 tons to 9,930 tons by October 31.

Imports of aluminum-base scrap totaled 3,182 tons in October, the largest quantity since March. Shipments from Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Canada, and United Kingdom accounted for virtually all of the total. Mexico received the largest portion of the 8 tons of scrap exported during October.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in October 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Sept. 30, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Oct. 31, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips........	605	877	744	738
New alloy sheet and clips............	1,776	3,063	3,097	1,742
New cast scrap.......................	746	1,245	883	1,108
Borings and turnings.................	1,380	2,751	2,583	1,548
Grindings and sawings................	88	27	39	76
Dross and skimmings..................	471	517	540	448
New foil.............................	295	361	341	315
Miscellaneous........................	421	591	518	494
Total plant scrap..................	5,782	9,432	8,745	6,469
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable...................	73	23	16	80
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils.....	329	429	408	350
Old alloy sheet......................	90	379	302	167
Aircraft scrap.......................	900	679	601	978
Old castings and forgings............	1,137	838	903	1,072
Old pistons (clean)..................	168	220	223	165
Irony aluminum.......................	1,278	904	874	1,308
Total obsolete scrap.............	3,975	3,472	3,327	4,120
Total aluminum scrap.............	9,757	12,904	12,072	10,589

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in October 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons

Alloy	Stocsk Sept. 30, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Oct. 31, 1949
Pure (98.5%)...........................	246	65	58	253
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%).................	662	497	488	671
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)...............	239	198	241	196
No. 12................................	661	1,903	1,859	705
Other copper (max. Si. 2.5%)..........	1,034	259	249	1,044
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).......	1,945	5,420	5,057	2,308
Copper - or silicon-nickel............	236	404	426	214
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,478	1,541	744	2,275
Aluminum hardeners....................	308	227	243	292
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys................	562	297	299	560
Miscellaneous.........................	1,375	777	740	1,412
Total............................	8,746	11,588	10,404	9,930
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys....		18		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys....................................		- 134		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys....................................		- 109		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys...........................		- 393		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap................		10,970		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	October	Jan.-Oct.	October	Jan.-Oct.
Canada....................	186	3,711	1	78
Mexico....................	-	165	7	57
Other North America.......	-	130	-	78
South America.............	-	-	-	5
Europe....................	2,996	21,362	-	22
Asia......................	-	1,142	-	-
Africa....................	-	2,658	-	-
Australasia...............	-	128	-	-
Total................	3,182	29,296	8	240

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 71

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN NOVEMBER 1949

Secondary smelters produced 12,378 short tons of aluminum ingot in November, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Consumption of aluminum-base scrap totaled 14,032 tons, a gain of 16 percent, despite the shorter month. Prices of steel deoxidizing ingots averaged approximately one cent per pound higher by the end of the month, while those for other types were unchanged to plus 0.75 cent per pound. Quotations on most scrap items were unchanged throughout November.

The large gain in obsolete scrap consumption, 38 percent over October, was attributed to increased use of aircraft scrap and old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils, the latter reaching the highest level ever recorded. Of the plant scrap items, large gains in November were recorded in new cast scrap, borings and turnings, and dross and skimmings, but consumption of new alloy sheet and clips declined. Scrap inventories totaled 11,699 tons at the end of November, as stocks of both plant and obsolete scrap increased.

Output of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys exceeded half of the total secondary ingot production and was the dominant factor in the 7 percent overall gain in November. Production of both No. 12 ingot and aluminum-magnesium and aluminum-zinc alloys decreased. Ingot stocks were 1,493 tons or 15 percent higher by November 31.

Net imports of aluminum-base scrap were 3,646 tons in November, compared with 3,174 tons in October. Shipments from Germany, France, Canada, and United Kingdom increased while those from Austria and Netherlands declined. Haiti received most of the scrap solids and United Kingdom all of the borings, turnings, and dross exported during November.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in November 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Oct. 31, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Nov. 30, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	738	766	751	753
New alloy sheet and clips..........	1,742	2,277	2,311	1,708
New cast scrap....................	1,108	1,744	1,533	1,319
Borings and turnings..............	1,548	2,863	2,972	1,439
Grindings and sawings.............	76	85	54	107
Dross and skimmings...............	448	938	860	526
New foil..........................	315	295	350	260
Miscellaneous.....................	494	638	614	518
Total plant scrap...............	6,469	9,606	9,445	6,630
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable................	80	33	25	88
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	350	929	782	497
Old alloy sheet...................	167	245	250	162
Aircraft scrap....................	978	1,741	1,601	1,118
Old castings and forgings.........	1,072	1,064	730	1,406
Old pistons (clean)...............	165	208	152	221
Irony aluminum....................	1,308	1,316	1,047	1,577
Total obsolete scrap............	4,120	5,536	4,587	5,069
Total aluminum scrap............	10,589	15,142	14,032	11,699

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in November 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks Oct. 31, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Nov. 30, 1949
Pure (98.5%)	253	- 11	- 27	269
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	671	686	641	716
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	196	271	236	231
No. 12	705	1,367	1,387	685
Other copper (max. Si. 2.5%)	1,044	440	608	876
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,308	6,354	5,609	3,053
Copper - or silicon-nickel	214	403	170	447
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,275	1,728	1,257	2,746
Aluminum hardeners	292	235	316	211
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	560	63	121	502
Miscellaneous	1,412	842	567	1,687
Total	9,930	12,378	10,885	11,423
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		19		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 148		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 84		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 454		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		11,711		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	November	Jan.-Nov.	November	Jan.-Nov.
Canada......................	428	4,139	-	78
Mexico......................	-	165	1	58
Other North America.........	-	130	45	123
South America...............	-	-	-	5
Europe......................	3,302	24,664	38	60
Asia........................	-	1,142	-	-
Africa......................	-	2,658	-	-
Australasia.................	-	128	-	-
Total.................	3,730	33,026	84	324

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 72

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN DECEMBER 1949

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters in December declined 4 percent to 11,830 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Statistics, based on monthly smelter reports only and not including data for special contractors melting army aircraft scrap, indicated that secondary aluminum ingot production in 1949 declined approximately 35 percent from the preceding year. December consumption of both plant and obsolete aluminum-base scrap decreased a total of 9 percent. Prices of scrap items and ingot remained the same through December. Secondary ingot quotations at the close of the year were 8 to 12 cents per pound below those for December 31, 1948, as the slight gain after mid-summer was insufficient to offset the sharp decline of the first half of 1949. Quoted base prices on primary pig and ingot remained at 16 and 17 cents per pound, respectively, throughout the year.

Of the scrap items which were consumed in smaller quantities for the lowered ingot production in December, the use of aircraft scrap was reduced most severely, although consumption of borings and turnings, miscellaneous, irony aluminum, and new 2S and 3S sheet and clips also decreased. The only notable gains were recorded for old castings and forgings and new cast scrap. Stocks of scrap at smelters declined 11 percent during December and totaled 10,441 tons at the end of 1949.

Copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy production led all other groups throughout 1949 and approximated half of total production during the fourth quarter. Deoxidizing grades ranked second in output for the year. December inventories of ingot increased to 12,671 tons, compared with 10,096 tons on hand December 31, 1948.

Net imports of aluminum-base scrap in December were nearly double the November total, as shipments from Germany were unusually large, and those from United Kingdom, Austria, Japan, and France also increased. Preliminary totals for the year put imports at 40,221 tons and exports at 396 tons, compared with 71,728 tons and 438 tons, respectively, in 1948. The chief sources of imported scrap in 1949 were Germany, United Kingdom, Canada, Netherlands, France, and Austria. Haiti and United Kingdom received most of the total exports, which were comprised of 179 tons classified as scrap solids and 217 tons as borings, turnings, and dross.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in December 1949 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Nov. 30, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Dec. 31, 1949
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	753	595	538	810
New alloy sheet and clips.........	1,708	2,272	2,150	1,830
New cast scrap....................	1,319	1,630	1,899	1,050
Borings and turnings..............	1,439	2,596	2,737	1,298
Grindings and sawings.............	107	50	44	113
Dross and skimmings...............	526	496	675	347
New foil..........................	260	93	202	151
Miscellaneous.....................	518	293	370	441
Total plant scrap..............	6,630	8,025	8,615	6,040
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable................	88	42	64	66
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	497	801	926	372
Old alloy sheet...................	162	399	296	265
Aircraft scrap....................	1,118	683	663	1,138
Old castings and forgings.........	1,406	932	1,266	1,072
Old pistons (clean)...............	221	131	163	189
Irony aluminum....................	1,577	544	822	1,299
Total obsolete scrap...........	5,069	3,532	4,200	4,401
Total aluminum scrap...........	11,699	11,557	12,815	10,441

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys [1] in December 1949, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

	Stocks Nov. 30, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Dec. 31, 1949
Pure (98.5%)	269	[2]-3	24	242
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	716	650	619	747
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	231	421	324	328
No. 12	685	1,323	1,043	965
Other copper (max. Si. 2.5%)	876	[2]-148	[3]-16	744
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,053	6,108	5,559	3,602
Copper - or silicon-nickel	447	251	196	502
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,746	2,343	2,285	2,804
Aluminum hardeners	211	363	144	430
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	502	157	172	487
Miscellaneous	1,687	365	232	1,820
Total	11,423	11,830	10,582	12,671
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		27		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 168		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 101		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 455		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		11,133		

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[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

[2] Indicates consumption greater than production.

[3] Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1949, in short tons 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	December	Jan.-Dec.	December	Jan.-Dec.
Canada..................	333	4,472	2	80
Mexico..................	-	165	1	59
Other North America.....	-	130	10	133
South America...........	-	-	-	5
Europe..................	6,670	31,334	59	119
Asia....................	192	1,334	-	-
Africa..................	-	2,658	-	-
Australasia.............	-	128	-	-
Total.............	7,195	40,221	72	396

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, Secretary
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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 73

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JANUARY 1950

Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters rose to 13,391 short tons in January, the greatest monthly output since January 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Reflecting the increased rate of production, aluminum-base scrap consumption gained 12 percent over the December total, as the use of both plant and obsolete scrap increased. Selling prices of both aluminum scrap items and secondary ingot were unchanged throughout January.

Consumption of new cast scrap and old alloy sheet reached the highest levels in over two years. Other grades of scrap used in larger tonnages during January included irony aluminum, aircraft scrap, new foil, and new 2S and 3S sheet and clips. Of those that declined, old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils, dross and skimmings, new alloy sheet and clips, and old castings and forgings were most notable. Inventories of obsolete scrap were virtually unchanged by the end of January, but plant scrap stocks rose 17 percent above inventories of December 31.

January output of silicon (copper 1 to 2.5 percent) alloys totaled 1,126 tons, the greatest since the close of World War II. Production of deoxidizing, other copper (max. silicon 2.5 percent), and pure (98.5 percent) ingots also increased substantially during the month. No. 12 ingot declined and copper - or silicon-nickel alloys established a two-year low level. Ingot stocks gained 3 percent by January 31.

Net imports of aluminum-base scrap declined slightly to 6,961 tons in January. Shipments from United Kingdom, France, Canada, and Austria were reduced most severely; however, imports from Germany, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and Japan increased.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in January 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

2/ Item	Stocks Dec. 31, 1949	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Jan. 31, 1950
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips......	810	879	853	836
New alloy sheet and clips..........	1,830	1,830	1,871	1,789
New cast scrap.....................	1,050	3,371	2,198	2,223
Borings and turnings...............	1,298	2,636	2,910	1,024
Grindings and sawings..............	113	3/ - 3	24	86
Dross and skimmings................	347	434	358	423
New foil...........................	151	745	614	282
Miscellaneous......................	441	339	369	411
Total plant scrap..............	6,040	10,231	9,197	7,074
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable.................	66	7	23	50
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils...	372	435	475	332
Old alloy sheet....................	265	520	580	205
Aircraft scrap.....................	1,138	1,034	1,216	956
Old castings and forgings..........	1,072	972	1,024	1,020
Old pistons (clean)................	189	172	168	193
Irony aluminum.....................	1,299	2,099	1,715	1,683
Total obsolete scrap...........	4,401	5,239	5,201	4,439
Total aluminum scrap...........	10,441	15,470	14,398	11,513

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Each month data for the following scrap items are combined in this table:
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips - new wire and cable
New cast scrap - new forgings
New foil - old foil

3/ Indicates reshipments greater than receipts.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in January 1950, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks Dec. 31, 1949	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Jan. 31, 1950
Pure (98.5%)............................	242	320	51	511
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%).................	747	666	615	798
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)...............	328	1,126	1,043	411
No. 12..................................	965	1,057	1,160	862
Other copper (max. Si. 2.5%)..........	744	298	2/ -55	1,097
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)........	3,602	5,978	5,696	3,884
Copper - or silicon-nickel............	502	69	248	323
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,804	3,024	3,098	2,730
Aluminum hardeners.....................	430	261	146	545
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys................	487	356	361	482
Miscellaneous..........................	1,820	236	666	1,390
Total..............................	12,671	13,391	13,029	13,033
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys....		22		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys..		- 193		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys..		- 106		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys................................		- 453		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap................		12,661		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1950, in short tons 1/

	Imports from -	Exports to -
	Jan.	Jan.
Canada........................	144	-
Mexico........................	-	21
Other North America...........	-	1
South America.................	-	-
Europe........................	6,530	76
Asia..........................	300	-
Africa........................	85	-
Australasia...................	-	-
Total.....................	7,059	98

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 74

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN FEBRUARY 1950

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters declined 15 percent to 11,366 short tons in February, largely as a result of the shorter month, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Total consumption of aluminum-base scrap was decreased by an equal percentage. Smelters reflected keener competition for markets in February by cutting ingot prices 0.25 to 0.50 cent per pound. Because of the coal shortage, steel mills were reported to be virtually out of the market for deoxidizing grades through most of February, but prices remained nominally unchanged to minus 0.25 cent per pound. Scrap prices were generally unchanged by the end of the month.

During February, the use of plant scrap declined 11 percent while obsolete scrap fell 21 percent. Consumption of new foil, irony aluminum, aircraft scrap, new 2S and 3S sheet and clips, and borings and turnings were the leading items that decreased. Total stocks of scrap rose from 11,513 tons on January 31, to 12,276 tons by February 28.

Of the grades of ingot, as classified by the Bureau of Mines, production of secondary aluminum for deoxidizing and other destructive uses was most severely curtailed during February. Smelters reported slightly reduced total month-end inventories of ingot.

Reduced shipments of scrap to the United States, particularly from Germany, but also from Netherlands, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Japan, resulted in net imports falling to 4,024 tons in February. Exports of scrap solids totaled 46 tons and borings, turnings, and dross, 153 tons.

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Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz, under the supervision of Charles White Merrill, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in February 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item 2/	Stocks Jan. 31, 1950	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Feb. 28, 1950
Plant scrap:				
; New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	836	510	513	833
New alloy sheet and clips.........	1,789	2,094	1,994	1,889
New cast scrap....................	2,223	2,851	2,037	3,037
Borings and turnings..............	1,024	2,805	2,695	1,134
Grindings and sawings.............	86	31	31	86
Dross and skimmings...............	423	476	447	452
New foil..........................	282	138	105	315
Miscellaneous.....................	411	429	321	519
Total plant scrap.............	7,074	9,334	8,143	8,265
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire and cable................	50	56	27	79
Old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils..	332	410	430	312
Old alloy sheet...................	205	494	477	222
Aircraft scrap....................	956	779	814	921
Old castings and forgings.........	1,020	1,005	990	1,035
Old pistons (clean)...............	193	179	174	198
Irony aluminum....................	1,683	780	1,219	1,244
Total obsolete scrap..........	4,439	3,703	4,131	4,011
Total aluminum scrap..........	11,513	13,037	12,274	12,276

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Each month data for the following scrap items are combined in this table:
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips - New wire and cable
New cast scrap - New forgings
New foil - Old foil

MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, Secretary
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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 81

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN SEPTEMBER 1950

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters in September was 14,028 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Smelter operations showed a sharp drop from August when the largest tonnage of material had been handled since December 1948. Ingot production was off 13 percent from August. Shipments of 16,250 tons (2,222 tons more than production) brought stocks of ingot to 9,638 tons, a new low since September 1949.

Receipts of both new and old scrap were off slightly, (6 percent), but the reduction of 16 percent in tonnage of scrap consumed resulted in slightly increased stocks of scrap at smelters.

The markets on secondary ingot and scrap were unsettled at the end of the month pending clarification of the effect of the increases in prices of primary metal and alloys announced by the Aluminum Co., of America.

Prices of scrap generally increased by 6 to 7 cents per pound. Secondary ingot prices also increased by smaller amounts bringing the nominal prices to 26 1/2 to 30 cents per pound for the different types of alloy.

Net imports of aluminum base scrap totalled 4,919 short tons, about 64 percent of August imports, and slightly less than the monthly average for the year to date. About 2,000 tons each came from Europe and Asia, and smaller amounts from Canada and Africa.

Prepared by Allan Cunningham and Clarke I. Wampler, under the supervision of Hillary W. St. Clair, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in September 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Aug. 31, 1950	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Sept. 30, 1950
Plant Scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	507	757	768	496
New alloy sheet and clips..........	1,505	2,276	2,291	1,490
New cast scrap....................	1,738	1,991	1,556	2,173
Borings and turnings..............	1,314	3,325	3,028	1,611
Grindings and sawings.............	260	6	45	221
Dross and skimmings...............	1,033	557	687	903
New Foil..........................	210	178	207	181
Miscellaneous.....................	577	716	580	713
Total plant scrap............	7,144	9,806	9,162	7,788
Obsolete Scrap:				
Old wire cable....................	57	33	32	58
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils......	518	792	760	550
Old alloy sheet...................	318	495	419	394
Aircraft Scrap....................	990	1,028	970	1,048
Old castings and forgings.........	1,320	1,568	1,584	1,304
Old pistons (clean)...............	190	376	284	282
Irony aluminum....................	1,174	1,429	1,384	1,219
Total obsolete scrap.........	4,567	5,721	5,433	4,855
Total aluminum scrap.........	11,711	15,527	14,595	12,643

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 76

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN APRIL 1950

Secondary smelters produced 12,383 short tons of aluminum ingot in April, an 8 percent increase over March, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Consumption of both plant and obsolete aluminum-base scrap gained slightly in April. Prices of secondary ingot were unchanged to plus 0.5 cents per pound with deoxidizing grades remaining about the same. Scrap prices at New York, as quoted by American Metal Market, were unchanged during April.

Consumption of aircraft scrap was substantially increased in April, but smelters reported using less new alloy sheet and clips and old castings and forgings. New 2S and 3S sheet and clips consumption was at the highest level since August 1948. Month-end stocks of plant scrap were lower than on March 31 but were nearly offset by a gain in obsolete scrap.

Output of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) and copper-or silicon-nickel alloys each increased heavily in April, the former reaching the largest production in over a year. Inventories of ingot at secondary smelters dropped slightly in April.

Net imports of aluminum-base scrap declined from 5,141 tons in March to 2,790 tons in April as shipments from Germany, Japan, Austria, and Belgium and Luxembourg were greatly reduced. Shipments from Netherlands increased, however.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz, under the supervision of Robert H. Ridgway, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in April 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Mar. 31, 1950	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Apr. 30, 1950
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	815	718	869	664
New alloy sheet and clips.........	1,777	1,775	1,762	1,790
New cast scrap....................	2,822	1,283	1,795	2,310
Borings and turnings..............	1,152	2,870	2,752	1,270
Grindings and sawings.............	115	68	36	147
Dross and skimmings...............	566	614	433	747
New foil..........................	340	317	326	331
Miscellaneous.....................	520	329	347	502
Total plant scrap...........	8,107	7,974	8,320	7,761
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire cable....................	62	29	26	65
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils......	334	365	422	277
Old alloy sheet...................	268	726	557	437
Aircraft scrap....................	1,246	1,600	1,282	1,564
Old castings and forgings.........	957	891	862	986
Old pistons (clean)...............	189	233	217	205
Irony aluminum....................	672	616	761	527
Total obsolete scrap.........	3,728	4,460	4,127	4,061
Total aluminum scrap.........	11,835	12,434	12,447	11,822

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in April 1950, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks Mar. 31, 1950	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Apr. 30, 1950
Pure (98.5%)	208	218	82	344
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	829	608	608	829
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	256	251	246	261
No. 12	814	1,366	1,269	911
Other copper (max. Si. 2.5%)	899	17	267	649
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,899	6,454	6,578	3,775
Copper-or silicon-nickel	233	764	783	214
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,405	2,200	2,244	2,361
Aluminum hardeners	501	268	232	537
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	561	185	192	554
Miscellaneous	1,501	52	2/ -128	1,425
Total	12,106	12,383	12,629	11,860
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		14		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		-226		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		-114		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		-425		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		11,632		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1950, in short tons 1/

	Imports from-		Exports to-	
	April	Jan.-Apr.	April	Jan.-Apr.
Canada....................	107	518	18	53
Mexico....................	-	-	-	28
Other North America.......	-	1	70	110
South America.............	-	-	1	1
Europe....................	2,491	17,311	67	354
Asia......................	348	1,476	-	-
Africa....................	-	156	-	-
Australasia...............	-	-	-	-
Total...............	2,946	19,462	156	546

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 77

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN MAY 1950

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters increased 5 percent to 13,029 short tons in May, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Total aluminum-base scrap consumption also gained, largely through increased use of plant scrap which reached the highest level in 17 months. Prices of scrap were generally quoted 1.0 cent per pound greater by the end of May, and smelters increased prices of ingots 0.75 cent per pound.

In May smelters reported using larger tonnages of new alloy sheet and clips, dross and skimmings, new cast scrap, and old castings and forgings for the production of secondary ingot. Consumption of scrap classified as new 2S and 3S sheet and clips and old pistons (clean) were at unusually high levels. Inventories of both plant and obsolete scrap were reduced during May.

Greatest gains in production of ingot were noted in silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloys, copper-or silicon-nickel alloys, and ingot for deoxidizing and other destructive uses. Output of the first group of alloys was exceptionally large and that of copper-or silicon-nickel alloys was the largest since October 1945. Ingot stocks at secondary smelters on May 31, 1950 totaled about the same as the end of April.

Net imports of aluminum-base scrap doubled in May, as receipts from Germany were considerably increased, and those from Canada, Netherlands, France, Italy, and Japan also gained. Exports of scrap were negligible.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz, under the supervision of Robert H. Ridgway, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in May 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks April 30, 1950	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks May 31, 1950
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	664	962	949	677
New alloy sheet and clips........	1,790	2,147	2,262	1,675
New cast scrap....................	2,310	1,381	2,076	1,615
Borings and turnings.............	1,270	2,790	2,907	1,153
Grindings and sawings............	147	47	27	167
Dross and skimmings..............	747	740	743	744
New foil.........................	331	377	431	277
Miscellaneous....................	502	448	526	424
Total plant scrap.............	7,761	8,892	9,921	6,732
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire cable...................	65	14	17	62
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils.....	277	387	397	267
Old alloy sheet..................	437	531	545	423
Aircraft scrap...................	1,564	722	1,086	1,200
Old castings and forgings........	986	1,048	1,080	954
Old pistons (clean)..............	205	285	241	249
Irony aluminum...................	527	1,173	930	770
Total obsolete scrap..........	4,061	4,160	4,296	3,925
Total aluminum scrap..........	11,822	13,052	14,217	10,657

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 78

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JUNE 1950

The production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters in June reached the highest level since January 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The June output of 13,791 short tons paralleled a general increase in activity within the aluminum industry. Ingot makers reported 14,591 tons of aluminum-base scrap consumed in June. Scrap prices were approximately 0.5 cents per pound higher by the end of June, and increases in ingot prices varied from 0.5 to 1.25 cents per pound.

The use of scrap items classified as new alloy sheet and clips and irony aluminum both increased in June although borings and turnings and aircraft scrap declined. Consumption of new cast scrap and old alloy sheets established two-year record high levels. Stocks of both plant and obsolete scrap at secondary smelters rose during June.

Output of copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloys gained substantially during June. Magnesium and zinc aluminum-base alloy production also increased, but that of copper-or silicon-nickel alloys and pure (98.5 percent) ingot decreased. Inventories of secondary ingot rose to 13,796 tons.

Net imports of scrap totaled 8,338 tons in June, an increase of nearly 50 percent. Most of the gain was noted in receipts from Germany. Imports from Switzerland, the Benelux countries, and Austria also were greater, but those from Italy, United Kingdom, and Japan declined. All of the exports were in the form of borings, turnings, and dross.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz, under the supervision of Robert H. Ridgway, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap [1] in June 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks May 31, 1950	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks June 30, 1950
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	677	1,051	913	815
New alloy sheet and clips.........	1,675	2,690	2,755	1,610
New cast scrap....................	1,615	2,029	2,220	1,424
Borings and turnings..............	1,153	2,906	2,589	1,470
Grindings and sawings.............	167	82	39	210
Dross and skimmings...............	744	566	558	752
New foil..........................	277	400	391	286
Miscellaneous.....................	424	610	531	503
Total plant scrap...........	6,732	10,334	9,996	7,070
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire cable....................	62	21	21	62
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils......	267	611	524	354
Old alloy sheet...................	423	546	596	373
Aircraft scrap....................	1,200	666	844	1,022
Old castings and forgings.........	954	1,344	1,051	1,247
Old pistons (clean)...............	249	219	221	247
Irony aluminum....................	770	1,469	1,338	901
Total obsolete scrap.........	3,925	4,876	4,595	4,206
Total aluminum scrap.........	10,657	15,210	14,591	11,276

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[1] Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. – Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys [1] in June 1950, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks May 31, 1950	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks June 30, 1950
Pure (98.5%).........................	672	38	61	649
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)................	792	945	880	857
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)..............	263	285	298	250
No. 12...............................	837	1,184	1,122	899
Other copper (max. Si. 2.5%).........	576	26	[2] -283	885
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)......	3,703	7,462	6,904	4,261
Copper-or silicon-nickel.............	320	684	641	363
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,216	2,546	2,542	2,220
Aluminum hardeners...................	441	269	241	469
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys...............	477	405	371	511
Miscellaneous........................	1,627	[3] -53	[2] -858	2,432
Total.............	11,924	13,791	11,919	13,796
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys....		19		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys....................................		-82		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys....................................		-130		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys............................		-559		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap..............		13,039		

[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.
[2] Indicates receipts greater than shipments.
[3] Indicates consumption greater production.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1950, in short tons 1/

	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	June	Jan.--June	June	Jan.--June
Canada....................	664	1,833	6	59
Mexico....................	-	-	1	29
Other North America.......	-	2	20	130
South America.............	-	-	-	1
Europe....................	7,344	29,141	7	383
Asia......................	340	2,291	-	-
Africa....................	24	180	-	-
Australasia...............	-	-	-	-
Total.............	8,372	33,447	34	602

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 79

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN JULY 1950

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters declined 8 percent in July, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Consumption of aluminum-base scrap classified as obsolete gained, but the use of plant scrap items decreased. Prices of secondary ingot continued the rising trend begun in April and increased 0.75 to 1.25 cents per pound during July. Scrap prices at New York were quoted 0.5 cents per pound above those at the end of June.

The use of new alloy sheet and clips, and new cast scrap declined. Borings and turnings, and dross and skimmings, showed a slight increase. Aircraft scrap consumption however, showed a substantial gain.

Production of silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%) and other copper (Max. Si. 2.5%) each, showed large increases. Inventories of secondary smelter stocks dropped slightly from June.

Reduced shipments of aluminum-base scrap from Europe, particularly Germany, lowered net imports 38 percent to 5,196 tons in July. Receipts from the Benelux Countries, Switzerland, Austria, and France also declined, but those from Japan increased. United States exported small quantities of scrap to Canada, Haiti, and United Kingdom during the month.

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Prepared by Horace F. Kurtz, under the supervision of Hillary W. St. Clair, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in July 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks June 30, 1950	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks July 31, 1950
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	815	897	948	764
New Alloy sheet and clips.........	1,610	1,908	1,884	1,634
New cast scrap....................	1,424	1,959	1,738	1,645
Borings and turnings..............	1,470	2,954	2,849	1,575
Grindings and sawings.............	210	48	14	244
Dross and skimmings...............	752	823	654	921
New foil..........................	286	379	325	340
Miscellaneous.....................	503	493	515	481
Total Plant Scrap...........	7,070	9,461	8,927	7,604
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire cable....................	62	13	11	64
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils......	354	737	643	448
Old alloy sheet...................	373	444	490	327
Aircraft scrap....................	1,022	1,472	1,510	984
Old castings and forgings.........	1,247	1,521	1,223	1,545
Old pistons (clean)...............	247	223	246	224
Irony aluminum....................	901	1,291	1,058	1,134
Total obsolete scrap.........	4,206	5,701	5,181	4,726
Total aluminum scrap.........	11,276	15,162	14,108	12,330

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in July 1950, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks June 30, 1950	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks July 31, 1950
Pure (98.5%)........................	649	2/-40	3/-70	679
Silicon (Max. Cu. 1%)................	857	640	849	648
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)...............	250	408	368	290
No. 12..............................	899	1,145	1,330	714
Other copper (Max. Si. 2.5%)...........	885	791	747	929
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%).......	4,261	5,761	6,315	3,707
Copper-or silicon-nickel..............	363	727	828	262
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,220	2,690	2,493	2,417
Aluminum hardeners..................	469	257	283	443
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys...............	511	208	280	439
Miscellaneous........................	2,432	134	346	2,220
Total....................	13,796	12,721	13,769	12,748
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys....		18		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys................................		-302		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys................................		-122		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys............................		-483		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap........		11,832		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Indicates consumption greater than production.

3/ Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1950, in short tons 1/.

Country	Imports From -		Exports To -	
	July	Jan.-July	July	Jan.-July
Canada....................	619	2,452	20	79
Mexico....................	4	4	-	29
Other North America.......	-	2	19	149
South America.............	-	-	-	1
Europe....................	3,337	32,478	17	400
Asia......................	1,244	3,535	-	-
Africa....................	48	228	--	-
Australasia...............	-	-	-	-
Total............	5,252	38,699	56	658

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 80

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN AUGUST 1950

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters in August was 16,186 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Secondary ingot makers reported a gain of approximately 21% in the consumption of scrap. Due to a continued heavy demand, secondary ingot prices increased from 5.0 cents to 5.25 cents per pound. Scrap prices advanced from 0.5 to 1.00 cents per pound during the month.

Plant scrap showed a larger gain in consumption than obsolete scrap. The use of new alloy sheet and clips, new cast scrap, borings and turnings, and irony aluminum increased considerably. Both new and obsolete scrap stocks declined.

During August the production of copper-silicon (each over 2.5%), silicon (Max. cu. 1%), No. 12, and aluminum hardeners gained. Ingot stocks declined for the fourth successive month.

Net imports of aluminum-base scrap totaled 7,694 short tons in August, an increase of 48 percent. Increased receipts were principally from United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and Egypt. A small quantity of scrap was exported to Cuba.

Prepared by Horace F. Kurtz, under the supervision of Hillary W. St. Clair, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in August 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks July 31, 1950	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks Aug. 31, 1950
Plant Scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	764	1,004	1,261	507
New Alloy sheet and clips	1,634	2,259	2,388	1,505
New cast scrap	1,645	2,404	2.311	1,738
Borings and turnings	1,575	3,175	3,436	1,314
Grindings and sawings	244	38	22	260
Dross and skimmings	921	823	711	1,033
New Foil	340	190	320	210
Miscellaneous	481	567	471	577
Total Plant Scrap	7,604	10,460	10,920	7,144
Obsolete Scrap:				
Old wire cable	64	43	50	57
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils	448	784	714	518
Old alloy sheet	327	450	459	318
Aircraft Scrap	984	1,459	1,453	990
Old Castings and forgings	1,545	1,369	1,594	1,320
Old pistons (clean)	224	277	311	190
Irony aluminum	1,134	1,589	1,549	1,174
Total obsolete scrap	4,726	5,971	6,130	4,567
Total aluminum scrap	12,330	16,431	17,050	11,711

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in August 1950, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks July 31, 1950	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Aug. 31, 1950
Pure (98.5%)	679	108	226	561
Silicon (Max. Cu. 1%)	648	1,099	1,239	508
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	290	566	543	313
No. 12	714	1,692	1,635	771
Other copper (Max. Si. 2.5%)	929	2/ -123	3/ -668	1,474
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	3,707	8,318	8,743	3,282
Copper-or silicon-nickel	262	695	727	230
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	2,417	2,846	3,287	1,976
Aluminum hardeners	443	639	606	476
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	439	410	428	421
Miscellaneous	2,220	2/ -64	308	1,848
Total	12,748	16,186	17,074	11,860
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		29		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		-686		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		-195		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		-652		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		14,682		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.

2/ Indicates consumption greater than production.

3/ Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1950, in short tons 1/.

Country	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	August	Jan.-Aug.	August	Jan.-Aug
Canada..................	757	3,209	-	79
Mexico..................	-	4	-	29
Other North America......	1	3	5	154
South America...........	-	-	-	1
Europe..................	4,847	37,325	-	400
Asia....................	1,886	5,421	-	-
Africa..................	208	436	-	-
Australasia.............	-	-	-	-
Total.......	7,699	46,398	5	663

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, Secretary JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
Monthly Report No. 77

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN MAY 1950

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters increased 5 percent to 13,029 short tons in May, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Total aluminum-base scrap consumption also gained, largely through increased use of plant scrap which reached the highest level in 17 months. Prices of scrap were generally quoted 1.0 cent per pound greater by the end of May, and smelters increased prices of ingots 0.75 cent per pound.

In May smelters reported using larger tonnages of new alloy sheet and clips, dross and skimmings, new cast scrap, and old castings and forgings for the production of secondary ingot. Consumption of scrap classified as new 2S and 3S sheet and clips and old pistons (clean) were at unusually high levels. Inventories of both plant and obsolete scrap were reduced during May.

Greatest gains in production of ingot were noted in silicon (max. copper 1 percent) alloys, copper-or silicon-nickel alloys, and ingot for deoxidizing and other destructive uses. Output of the first group of alloys was exceptionally large and that of copper-or silicon-nickel alloys was the largest since October 1945. Ingot stocks at secondary smelters on May 31, 1950 totaled about the same as the end of April.

Net imports of aluminum-base scrap doubled in May, as receipts from Germany were considerably increased, and those from Canada, Netherlands, France, Italy, and Japan also gained. Exports of scrap were negligible.

Prepared by Richard H. Mote and Horace F. Kurtz, under the supervision of Robert H. Ridgway, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in May 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks April 30, 1950	Receipts	Melted or consumed	Stocks May 31, 1950
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips.....	664	962	949	677
New alloy sheet and clips.........	1,790	2,147	2,262	1,675
New cast scrap....................	2,310	1,381	2,076	1,615
Borings and turnings..............	1,270	2,790	2,907	1,153
Grindings and sawings.............	147	47	27	167
Dross and skimmings...............	747	740	743	744
New foil..........................	331	377	431	277
Miscellaneous.....................	502	448	526	424
Total plant scrap.............	7,761	8,892	9,921	6,732
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire cable....................	65	14	17	62
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils......	277	387	397	267
Old alloy sheet...................	437	531	545	423
Aircraft scrap....................	1,564	722	1,086	1,200
Old castings and forgings.........	986	1,048	1,080	954
Old pistons (clean)...............	205	285	241	249
Irony aluminum....................	527	1,173	930	770
Total obsolete scrap..........	4,061	4,160	4,296	3,925
Total aluminum scrap..........	11,822	13,052	14,217	10,657

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 82

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ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN OCTOBER 1950

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters in October was 17,990 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. This is the largest monthly production reported for 1950, and exceeds the previous high in August by 11 percent.

Receipts and consumption of both old and new scrap reached new highs for the year. Inventories of old and new scrap continued low and amounted to about 14 days supply at the end of the month.

Prices of scrap continued at the highs reached in September, and increased slightly toward the end of the month. Net imports of aluminum base scrap from Europe in October were 3,803 tons, bringing the total for the year to date from that source to 42,695 tons. Total net imports were 6,874 tons, and most of the balance came from Japan and Canada.

Prepared by Allan Cunningham and Clarke I. Wampler, under the supervision of Hillary W. St. Clair, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1 - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in October at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks Sept. 30 1950	Receipts	Melted or Consumed	Stocks Oct. 31 1950
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips	496	892	824	564
New alloy sheet and clips	1,490	2,998	2,901	1,587
New cast scrap	2,173	1,478	1,794	1,857
Borings and turnings	1,611	4,071	4,037	1,645
Grindings and sawings	221	123	58	286
Dross and skimmings	903	894	986	811
New foil	181	234	216	199
Miscellaneous	713	700	802	611
Total plant scrap	7,788	11,390	11,618	7,560
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire cable	58	58	49	67
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils	550	852	846	556
Old alloy sheet	394	558	657	295
Aircraft scrap	1,048	1,183	1,496	735
Old castings and forgings	1,304	2,243	1,867	1,680
Old pistons (clean)	282	377	465	194
Irony aluminum	1,219	1,330	1,486	1,063
Total obsolete scrap	4,855	6,601	6,866	4,590
Total aluminum scrap	12,643	17,991	18,484	12,150

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

Table 2. - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in October 1950, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks Sept. 30, 1950	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Oct. 31, 1950
Pure (98.5%)	443	2/ -35	172	236
Silicon (Max. Cu. 1%)	529	1,529	1,587	471
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	241	495	565	171
No. 12	642	1,728	1,853	517
Other copper (Max. Si. 2.5%)	1,210	2/-331	3/ -94	973
Copper-Silicon (each over 2.5%)	2,516	10,610	10,975	2,151
Copper-or silicon-nickel	294	561	669	186
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,619	3,285	2,782	2,122
Aluminum hardeners	321	555	567	309
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	360	452	439	373
Miscellaneous	1,463	2/-859	3/ -200	804
Total	9,638	17,990	19,315	8,313
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		49		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		-668		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		-195		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		-813		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		16,363		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.
2/ Indicates consumption greater than production.
3/ Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1950, in short tons 1/

Country	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	October	Jan.-Oct.	October	Jan.-Oct.
Canada................	1,210	5,188	3	98
Mexico................	1	6	-	29
Other North America.....	31	35	-	154
South America..........	-	-	-	1
Europe................	3,813	43,105	10	410
Asia..................	1,738	9,189	-	-
Africa................	94	697	-	-
Australasia............	-	-	-	-
Total...........	6,887	58,220	13	692

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 83

ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN NOVEMBER 1950

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters in November was 17,883 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. This was only 107 tons less than October, when production reached a peak for the year.

Stocks of scrap and ingot continued to decrease under pressure of continued high prices. Stocks of scrap previously reported at the end of October were increased 238 tons, and stocks of ingot were reduced 539 tons to give effect to revised data received from industry.

Imports of scrap continued at the average for the year with a total of 5,804 short tons imported and only 6 tons exported. Europe continued as the largest source of scrap with imports of 2,305 tons. Most of the balance came from Canada and Japan.

Prepared by Allan Cunningham and Clarke I. Wampler, under the supervision of Hillary W. St. Clair, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1 - Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in November at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks 2/ Oct. 31, 1950	Receipts	Melted or Consumed	Stocks Nov. 30 1950
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet & clips	531	914	993	452
New alloy sheet and clips	1,612	2,740	3,084	1,268
New cast scrap	1,899	1,121	1,930	1,090
Borings and turnings	1,647	4,190	3,985	1,852
Grindings and sawings	285	79	144	220
Dross and skimmings	780	806	820	766
New foil	193	280	248	225
Miscellaneous	612	599	745	466
Total plant scrap	7,559	10,729	11,949	6,339
Obsolete scrap:				
Old Wire cable	145	109	107	147
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils	590	978	1,025	543
Old alloy sheet	296	557	415	438
Aircraft scrap	738	1,965	1,607	1,096
Old castings and forgings	1,806	1,988	1,953	1,841
Old pistons (clean)	195	261	287	169
Irony aluminum	1,059	1,138	1,469	728
Total obsolete scrap	4,829	6,996	6,863	4,962
Total aluminum scrap	12,388	17,725	18,812	11,301

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.

2/ Revised to give effect to latest available information.

Table 2 - Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys 1/ in November, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks 2/ Oct. 31 1950	Production	Shipments to Consumers	Stocks Nov. 30 1950
Pure (98.5%)	235	18	96	157
Silicon (max. Cu. 1%)	450	1,278	1,381	347
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)	179	631	645	165
No. 12	418	1,915	1,843	490
Other copper (max Si. 2.5%)	989	- 84 3/	364	541
Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%)	1,914	10,434	10,788	1,560
Copper or silicon nickel	182	638	743	77
Deoxidizing & Other destructive uses	2,037	2,685	3,433	1,289
Aluminum hardeners	277	483	512	248
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys	324	527	558	293
Miscellaneous	769	- 642 3/	- 506 4/	633
Total	7,774	17,883	19,857	5,800
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys		25		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys		- 1171		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys		- 180		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys		- 733		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap		15,824		

1/ Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another

2/ Revised to give effect to latest available information.

3/ Indicates consumption greater than production.

4/ Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3 - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1950 in short tons [1]

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	Nov.	Jan.-Nov.	Nov.	Jan.-Nov.
Canada	1,754	6,942	6	104
Mexico	1	7	-	29
Other North America	--	35	-	154
South America	--	--	-	1
Europe	2,305	45,410	-	410
Asia	1,614	10,803	-	-
Africa	13	710	-	-
Australasia	117	117	-	-
Total	5,804	64,024	6	698

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[1] Data from U. S. Department of Commerce

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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, Secretary
JAMES BOYD, Director

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ALUMINUM ALLOY INGOT
MONTHLY REPORT NO. 84

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ALUMINUM INGOT AT SECONDARY SMELTERS IN DECEMBER 1950

Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters in December was 17,546 short tons compared with 17,883 tons in November, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Consumption of both plant and obsolete aluminum base scrap for December was approximately 4 percent greater than the preceding month.

Copper-silicon (each over 2.5%) and the deoxidizing grades led all other groups throughout December, accounting for 73 percent of the production.

Chief sources of imported scrap in December were Canada, Europe, and Asia. Totals for the year put imports at 67,168 tons and exports at 800 tons. Canada, Other North America, and Europe received 96 percent of the exports.

Prepared by Clarke I. Wampler, under the supervision of Hillary W. St.Clair, Acting Chief, Light Metals Branch, Minerals Division.

Table 1. – Consumption and stocks of purchased aluminum scrap 1/ in December 1950 at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Item	Stocks 2/ Nov. 30 1950	Receipts	Melted or Consumed	Stocks Dec. 31 1950
Plant scrap:				
New 2S and 3S sheet and clips...	496	1,414	1,372	538
New alloy sheet and clips........	1,253	2,904	3,160	997
New cast scrap..................	1,126	1,652	1,747	1,031
Borings and turnings.............	1,852	3,440	3,853	1,439
Grindings and sawings...........	220	85	78	227
Dross and skimmings.............	853	904	1,100	657
New foil..........................	225	388	358	255
Miscellaneous....................	468	594	702	360
Total plant scrap........	6,493	11,381	12,370	5,504
Obsolete scrap:				
Old wire cable...................	149	64	118	95
Old 2S and 3S sheet utensils....	550	788	924	414
Old alloy sheet..................	456	493	727	222
Aircraft scrap...................	1,524	1,063	1,596	991
Old castings and forgings.......	1,830	1,474	2,067	1,237
Old pistons (clean).............	188	348	411	125
Irony aluminum..................	762	1,138	1,273	627
Total obsolete scrap.....	5,459	5,368	7,116	3,711
Total aluminum scrap.....	11,952	16,749	19,486	9,215

1/ Includes scrap treated on toll.
2/ Revised to give effect to the latest available information.

Table 2. – Stocks, production, and shipments of aluminum alloys [1] in December 1950, at secondary smelters. Gross weight in short tons.

Alloy	Stocks [2] Nov. 30 1950	Production	Shipments to consumers	Stocks Dec. 31 1950
Pure (98.5%)........................	269	[3] - 27	9	233
Silicon (Max. Cu. 1%)................	376	1,355	1,252	479
Silicon (Cu. 1 to 2.5%)..............	306	579	613	272
No. 12...............................	496	1,713	1,564	645
Other Copper (Max. Si. 2.5%).........	537	[3] - 273	[4] - 152	416
Copper-Silicon (each over 2.5%)......	2,237	8,833	8,558	2,512
Copper or silicon-nickel.............	77	509	533	53
Deoxidizing and other destructive uses	1,295	3,961	3,794	1,462
Aluminum hardeners...................	530	325	362	493
Al-Mg and Al-Zn alloys...............	231	286	317	200
Miscellaneous........................	756	285	273	768
Total....................	7,110	17,546	17,123	7,533
Recoverable aluminum in aluminum scrap consumed in ingot other than aluminum alloys...		23		
Primary aluminum consumed in aluminum alloys.................................		- 1,914		
Copper and brass scrap consumed in aluminum alloys.................................		- 137		
Miscellaneous raw materials consumed in aluminum alloys............................		- 765		
Net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap.....		14,753		

[1] Figures include ingot produced and shipped on toll agreement, but exclude ingot shipped from one secondary smelter to another.
[2] Revised to give effect to the latest available information.
[3] Indicates consumption greater than production.
[4] Indicates receipts greater than shipments.

Table 3. - United States imports and exports of aluminum scrap in 1950, in short tons 1/

Country	Imports from -		Exports to -	
	December	Jan.-Dec.	December	Jan.-Dec.
Canada	853	7,795	5	109
Mexico	1	8	—	29
Other North America	2	37	15	169
South America	—	—	—	1
Europe	1,804	2/ 46,321	82	492
Asia	1,532	2/ 12,148	—	—
Africa	32	742	—	—
Australasia	—	117	—	—
Total	4,224	2/ 67,168	102	800

1/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce.
2/ Revised Europe for Sept. - 893, Asia for Sept. - 187

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